

THE MADISONIAN

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE HOME CIRCLE

VOLUME I.

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NUMBER 2.

OUTPUT OF MINES

KENTUCKY MAKES GREAT RECORD FOR THE YEAR 1912.

Prospects are Bright for Increase of Tonnage During 1913—Statement By the Chief Inspector.

Frankfort.—In a statement issued C. J. Norwood, chief inspector of mines, discusses the output of Kentucky coal mines for the year 1912. Mr. Norwood said:

"The statistical reports received by the office for the eleven months up to December 1, with less than 100,000 tons estimated for a few minor companies that have yet to report for November, indicate an output of approximately 15,500,000 tons of commercial coal for the Kentucky mines for the calendar year 1912.

"The known production—i. e., the amount already reported up to December 1, with no estimate—amounts to 14,129,268 tons.

"Estimates for December, together with the tonnage estimated for delinquent mines in November, indicate the following production for the year by the respective districts:

District.	
Western	7,480,000
Southeastern	4,845,000
Northeastern	3,245,000

Total 15,570,000

"This indicates an increase of more than 1,500,000 tons above the output for 1911, and an increase of more than 900,000 tons above that for 1910, which hitherto has been the 'banner' year.

"Complete returns for November and actual figures for December may either increase or decrease the estimated amount somewhat, but it seems safe to place the output at not less than about 15,500,000 tons.

"The prospects for 1913 are bright. Barring extraordinary disturbances, I look for an output of not less than 20,000,000 tons; it may be materially greater."

Will Employ an Expert.

W. O. Davis, of Versailles, chairman of the state tax commission, authorized by the last general assembly to inquire into tax system of various states and draft, for submission to the next general assembly, a bill looking to a revision of the present tax law in Kentucky, is negotiating with Carl C. Flynn, of the university of California, with a view to securing his services as tax expert to advise the commission. Mr. Davis said Prof. Flynn had made a study of various systems of taxation, and is one of the best qualified men to advise the Kentucky commission he has been able to find. The commission is empowered to expend but \$1,500 for the services of an expert, but Chairman Davis hopes to so arrange matters so that Prof. Flynn, if he accepts the trust, may do much of the work in California. Under the law creating the commission it is the duty of that body to draft a preliminary report, setting forth what has been accomplished by it, and what it hopes to accomplish, and submit it to the governor during this month.

Fine Issue of the Register.

The Kentucky Historical Register for January, 1913, just out, contains a number of interesting articles, beginning with a "History of Muhlenberg County," by Otto A. Rothert, of Louisville. "The Battle of the River Raisin," by A. C. Quisenberry, a former Kentuckian, who now lives in Maryland, gives much valuable information about that famous battle in which so many brave Kentuckians participated. Another entertaining article, entitled, "Kentucky—A Land of Heroism," is by George Baber, of Washington. "Regrets," a captivating poem, is contributed by Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, and "Epitaphs," by Mrs. Ella Hutchison Ellwanger, of Louisville, formerly of Frankfort, adds to the charm of the number, which is considered an unusually good one.

Hamlett Defends His State.

Answering the question why Kentucky remains so low in illiteracy in the list of states and territories in the Union, Barksdale Hamlett said that it would be unfair to compare a state with a rural population of 75.7 per cent as Kentucky, with a state like Rhode Island, which has only a rural population of 3.3. He also said it would be unfair to compare Kentucky, which derives all of its revenues for schools from direct taxation, with a state like Minnesota, which has a permanent school fund of \$21,000,000 derived from school lands.

Books Are Being Mailed.

New receipt books for 1913 taxes are being mailed from the auditor's office to county clerks. Hereafter county clerks will fill out the receipts from the assessor's books, and both the clerks and sheriffs sign them, the clerks keeping the stubs as records.

Assessments Low.

A difference of \$62,241,854.40 in the estimation of the valuation of the tangible property of the four largest railroads in Kentucky among members of the State Railroad Commission was made apparent today when Chairman Lawrence B. Finn read his dissenting opinion to the action of the majority in fixing the assessment for 1912 the same as 1911, with mileage built up to July 1, 1912, added.

The four railroads are the Louisville & Nashville, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Queen & Crescent and the Illinois Central. Commissioners W. F. Klair and H. G. Garrett, allowing for increased mileage and improvement, took the 1911 assessment as a basis, which is as follows:

Louisville & Nashville	\$29,170,377
Chesapeake & Ohio	6,370,270
Queen & Crescent	6,050,800
Illinois Central	12,377,383

Unusing what he considered 30 per cent of the fair cash value of the roads, Chairman Finn estimated the taxable value of the roads as follows: Louisville & Nashville \$62,608,614.40 Chesapeake & Ohio 20,362,400.00 Queen & Crescent 12,560,604.00 Illinois Central 20,871,466.00

His valuation would more than double the assessment of the roads.

Reasons of Majority.

Commissioners W. F. Klair and H. G. Garrett begin their statement by a reference to the commission on December 23, 1912, when it was decided to fix the assessment at the 1911 figures plus a fair valuation build since up to July, 1912. They call attention to provisions of the law governing the fixing of valuation of franchises by the Board of Assessment and Valuations and of tangible property by the Railroad Commission. Their statement sets forth that for reasons unknown to them the Board of Valuation and Assessment had not followed the law requiring the assessments of franchises to be based upon reports submitted on July 1 of the current year, but had the case of the Railroad Commission they say the assessment of tangible property was made in accordance with the report of July 1, 1912, as provided by law.

Chairman Finn criticized all four railroads for their refusal to submit to a partial assessment on the 1911 basis pending investigation by an expert and said a thorough valuation and fair assessment would eliminate the contention with the roads over the franchise assessments.

Farm Demonstrators for Kentucky.

Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the General Education Board, accompanied by Dr. W. Rose, of Washington, administrative officer of the Southern Educational Board, visited the Department of Education and will take up with Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman the question of lending assistance to the movement to establish farm demonstrators in the counties of Kentucky. The board now spends over a quarter of a million dollars annually in this work in the South, besides employing school supervisors and otherwise advancing the cause of education.

Must Publish Unclaimed Deposits.

Unclaimed deposits of five years standing in Kentucky state banks must be published, according to an order just promulgated by the State banking department. There are supposed to be many deposits in the banks in the names of dead persons or people, who have moved away and forgotten that they have balances to their credit, and the publication is for the purpose of notifying these people or their representatives. In addition to ordering the publication of unclaimed deposits State Banking Commissioner T. J. Smith has called on the banks in a circular letter to forward to his office a list of stockholders.

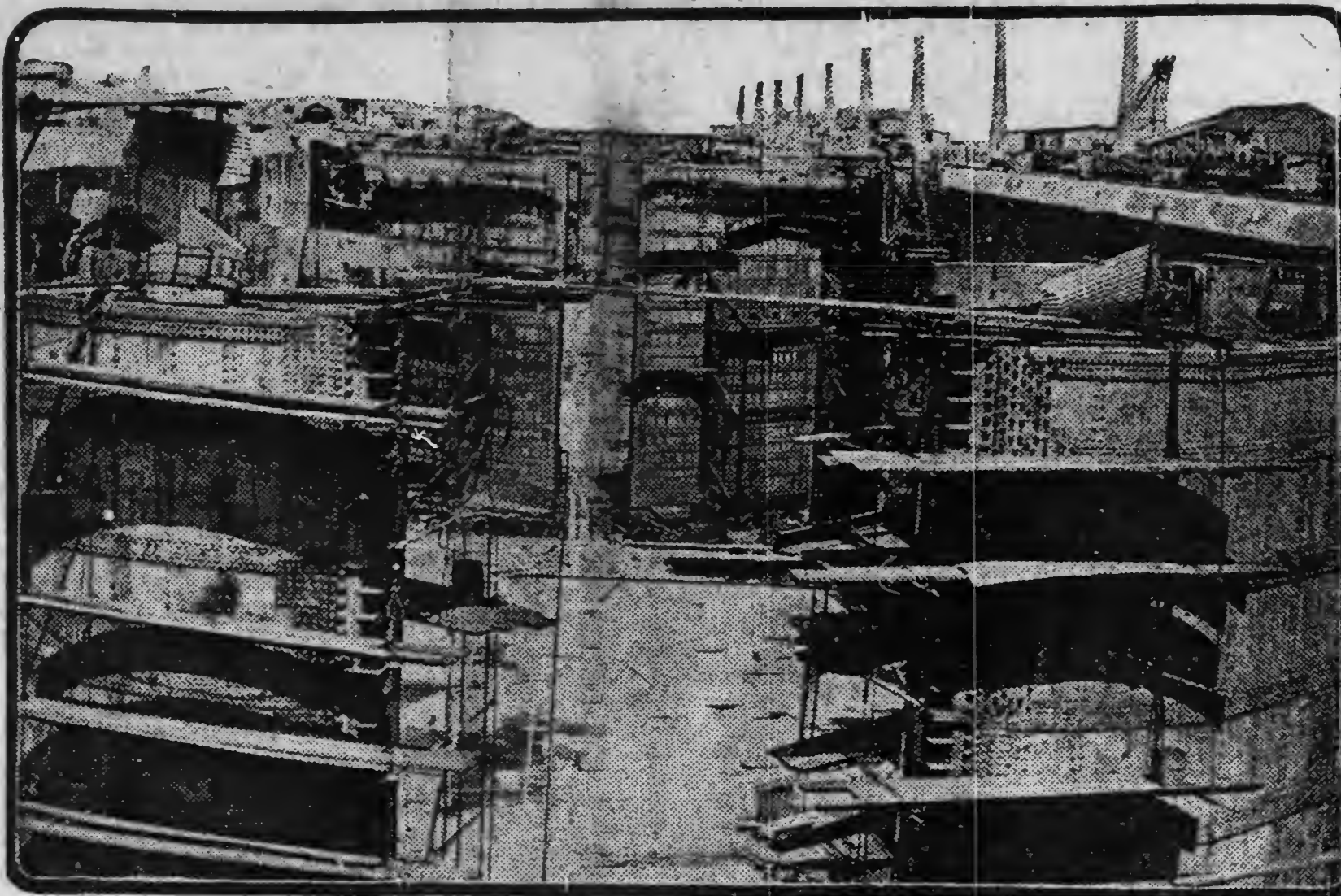
Langley Is Stricken in Washington.

Word has been received here that Representative Langley, Republican, of Kentucky, was stricken on the floor of the house by a rush of blood to his head, shortly after he had concluded speaking on a private pension bill which was under consideration. His colleagues rushed to his side and he was removed to the cloakroom, where he was attended by Representative Foster, of Illinois, a physician, where he recovered. He was later removed to his home, and now his condition was reported as not serious.

Plans Income Tax Measure.

Senator Seiden R. Glenn, of Eddyville, who was at the capitol, said that when the general assembly convenes again he will introduce a bill for an income tax that he believes will bring in a revenue of \$750,000 annually to the state. He said it is apparent that at the next session, revenue measures will be prominent, and he thinks the result of the investigation now being made of the state department will greatly aid the assembly. He doubts the advisability of a special session until this work is completed.

TREMENDOUS LOCK GATES AT GATUN



Nothing else so impresses the visitor to the Panama canal as does the immense size of the lock gates at Gatun. They are necessarily of immense strength and powerful machinery is required to open and close them.

ENJOIN LUMBER TRUST

EASTERN ASSOCIATION HELD A CONSPIRACY UNDER LAW.

Decision Regarded as Limiting in Large Measure the Power of the Middlemen.

New York, Jan. 11.—The government's petition for a permanent injunction against the Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' association, alleged to be a combination in restraint of trade, was granted by the federal district court here Thursday.

The defendants include also the New York Lumber Trade association, the Building Material Men's association, the New Jersey Lumbermen's Protective association, the Retail Lumbermen's association of Baltimore, the Lumber Exchange of the District of Columbia and others.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The government's victory at New York against the so-called lumber trust is regarded by officials of the department of justice as one of the most important accomplishments under the Sherman anti-trust law, because it limits in large measure the power and privileges of the much-discussed "middleman" in commerce.

"The decision is construed here as meaning that the consumer of lumber, untrammelled by the retailer, may purchase direct from the wholesaler or manufacturer, and the latter may sell direct to the public without interference by a combination of retailers.

There still are pending lumber trust cases constituting in the aggregate a nation-wide move.

PANTHER AND SONOMA SAFE

Missing U. S. Crafts Arrive at Guantanamo and Report Terrific Battle With Storms.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Both the repair ship Panther and her attendant tug, the Sonoma, reported "safe in port" to the navy department Thursday.

Both vessels reached Guantanamo harbor under their own power, although both were considerably damaged by storms, which had completely carried away the Panther's wireless and had torn off the Sonoma's superstructure and lifeboats. The Sonoma, which left Brooklyn two hours before the Panther, reached Guantanamo at one o'clock in the morning while the Panther was not sighted until two o'clock in the afternoon.

EIGHTEEN DIE IN EXPLOSION

Ten Others Injured When Boiler of Steamer Blows Up Near Bladen, Ala.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 13.—The Tombigbee river steamerboat James T. Staples was wrecked, her captain and 17 others were killed and 10 persons were injured severely when one of the boat's boilers exploded near Bladen. It is believed bodies of the four missing persons may be found in the ruins of the hull, which floated down the river in flames.

Indian Chief Dies at 115 Years.

Superior, Wis., Jan. 9.—Chief Passagess, said to have been one hundred and fifteen years old, a Chippewa Indian who has been one of the interesting characters of Solon Springs for the last twenty years, died at his home there Tuesday.

LOSS IS \$1,000,000

PITTSBURG SWEEPED BY MOST DEVASTATING FLOOD OF 47 YEARS.

50,000 MEN ARE OUT OF WORK

Manufactories in Overflowed Districts Forced to Shut Down—Homes Are Inundated—Thousands Are Suffering Privation and Want.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 11.—When a crest of 31.3 feet was reported at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers here Thursday, the fourth greatest flood in Pittsburg in the last forty-seven years was recorded. The water remained stationary for two hours, then began to fall slowly and had dropped to 29½ feet at six o'clock in the evening.

The waters reached Penn avenue and Federal street in the downtown section of Pittsburg, and temporarily shut off business below that point, inundated hundreds of homes in the lower sections of the North side, West end and South side, flooded many of the mills lining the river banks, made approximately 50,000 men idle through manufacturing shutting down, and caused in the neighborhood of one million dollars' loss through property damage.

Stories of privation and suffering came from both up and down the rivers, where thousands of homes have been flooded and relief is being sent from every quarter.

Only three greater floods have occurred in Pittsburg in the last forty-seven years, or since 1865, and in 107 years that records have been kept there have been only ten more serious inundations.

THREE DEAD; 13 HURT IN FIRE

Firemen Confident Many Lost Their Lives of Whom No Trace Will Ever Be Found.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—Three known dead and thirteen more or less seriously injured, some of them fatally, completes the list of known casualties in a lodging house fire, which swept nearly a block of territory lying on the north side of Howard street between East and Stewart streets here Thursday.

The buildings destroyed were the Maritime and San Pedro lodging houses, both flimsy two-story frame structures, given over to the trade of the men of the sea.

Three narrow exits from the two buildings were the only means of escape the lodgers had from the blazing boxes of death and the army of firemen searching in the ruins for bodies are confident many lost their lives of whom no trace will ever be found.

FILE BOMB MEN'S BOND

Bail in Sum of \$240,000 to Release Tveitmo and Clancy Deposited.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—Bail bonds in the sum of \$240,000 for the release of Olaf Tveitmo and Eugene Clancy, the convicted dynamite conspirators sentenced to six years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, was filed here on Thursday before the United States commissioner.

PANIC IS AVERTED

STEAMER RUNS AGROUND OFF HALIFAX HARBOR IN DENSE FOG.

Good Work on Part of Crew Prevents Panic and Results in Rescue of Passengers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Halifax, N. S.—The lives of nearly 1,000 passengers were imperiled when the Uranium Steamship Co.'s steamer Uranium, bound from Rotterdam for Halifax and New York, struck on the ledges a quarter of a mile north of Chebucto Head, on the southeastern shore of Halifax harbor.

Dense fog with a stiff south wind prevailed when the ship drove her bow on the rocks. Being a single-skinned ship the plates soon gave way and the forward hold soon filled with water.

Despite the fact that the passengers were all foreigners, being Russians, Germans and Poles principally, there was no panic aboard. Many women and children became greatly excited, but the fears of these were allayed by the officers, who told them that they were within a few feet of the shore.

The lifeboats were made ready for launching and signals were sent out for assistance. The lifesaving crews were rushed to the scene from nearby shore stations. All available craft were dispatched from Halifax in response to wireless calls from the ship.

CHICAGO'S APPLICATION REFUSED.

Washington.—In an elaborate opinion, dealing with the principal points advanced in the long series of arguments which were held last year at the war department, Secretary Stimson has denied the application of the Sanitary District of Chicago for permission to divert from Lake Michigan 10,000 cubic feet of water per second, instead of the 4,167 feet, at present authorized. The secretary finds that the increased provision would injure navigation; that there is no necessity therefore; that the application could not be allowed without congressional authorization, and that Canada has a just right to protest against it, except upon approval by the joint waterways commission.

FAREWELL TO THE PRESIDENT.

Washington.—President Taft will be the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Ohio Society of Washington, at Ranscher's, on Jan. 20. Justice William R. Day, of the United States supreme court, will preside as chief executive of the society. Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, a native of Canton, the home of former President McKinley, will speak on "McKinley at Home," and Senator Burton will propose the farewell toast. The banquet is to serve not only as a farewell to the president by his friends here before he leaves to take up his position in connection with the Kent professorship at Yale, but will also commemorate the third anniversary of the society and birthday anniversary of William McKinley.

PLANT DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Calgary, Alberta.—The packing plant of P. Burns & Co. was destroyed by fire. The loss, including meat and cold storage, probably will be in excess of \$1,000,000. On account of the low water pressure the fire department was unable to do effective work. The loss is serious because the plant was the largest of its kind in this part of Canada, and from which all the Western cities, including Vancouver and Victoria, and the coast cities, drew largely for their meat supply.

AT LAST, THE DATE!

New York.—The marriage of Miss Helen Miller Gould and Finley J. Shepard will take place Wednesday, January 22, at 12:30 o'clock, at Miss Gould's country place in Tarrytown. It will be witnessed by a small gathering of relatives and intimate friends, including some of her old neighbors in Tarrytown and Irvington.

MOVING PICTURES BANISHED.

Rome.—All cinematograph representations in Catholic churches are henceforth prohibited, even when they have a religious object, by a decree just issued by the Vatican. Hitherto the Vatican has approved the use of the cinematograph for purposes of education or religion.

BATTLE WITH OFFICERS.

Asheville, N. C.—In a sharp battle with revenue officers who had been on the trail of a desperate gang of moonshiners for several days, Mack Loss, alleged leader of the gang, was shot and killed by the revenue men near here. The moonshiners then retreated.

ALASKA THE TEST?

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS MAY BE TRIED IN THE TERRITORY.

COMMISSION TO REPORT SOON

May Recommend Purchase of the Alaskan Northern, but Conservationists Assert This Would Be Poor Road With Which to Start.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Is Uncle Sam to consider the construction, ownership and operation of railroads in the territory of Alaska? The question probably will be answered in a few days, and if the answer is yes and government ownership and operation shall prove a success, there are congressmen in Washington willing to say that the step first taken in the territory may lead later to a record step to be taken in the states. This simply goes to show that the question of government ownership of the transportation facilities is still occupying the attention of the law makers of the land.

Last August President Taft appointed what is known as the Alaskan railroad commission. Its duties have been to study the question of railroads in Alaska with a possible view to the recommendation of government ownership, a subject which has been a medium of debate, charge and counter charge and bitter discussion in the committee rooms and on the floors of congress for years.

The members of the commission who will report on the subject are Maj. J. J. Morrow, U. S. A., chairman; Alfred H. Brooks of the geological survey and one of the authorities on Alaskan subjects; Leonard M. Cox, civil engineer, United States navy, and Colin MacRae Ingersoll of New York, civil engineer in private practice. The committee has been at work on its report for a month and the last pages of it are being prepared for the printer.

Position of Conservationists. Some time ago Secretary of the Interior Fisher recommended that the government buy the Alaskan Northern railroad and extend it to the Manton coal fields. It seems likely that the report of the commission will deal largely with this phase of the transportation problem. If the committee supports Mr. Fisher's position it is believed in Washington that the whole Alaska controversy may be reopened and that the conservationists will re-start their fight. The purchase of the particular line mentioned they think in itself is a good thing, but believe that it would be a bad railroad to start with on a government purchase venture.

The conservationists hold that the purchase of the Alaskan Northern railroad would take the government into practically virgin territory and would leave the rest of the country to the exploitation of the Guggenheim syndicate, whose operations around Controller bay and in the coal field lying to the north of it would continue unmolested. The conservationists add that the Alaska Northern railroad purchase would be a tactical error and instead of strengthening federal control over the resources of the rich territory actually would weaken the movement for such control.

There is a story here to the effect that some years ago the Canadian bondholders who controlled the Alaskan Northern sent an engineer out to examine the 71 miles of track which then had been laid and to report on the wisdom of the extension of the road to the coal fields. It is said that this engineer said that the road was "ill conceived" and a waste of money. The bondholders dropped the road and it went into bankruptcy after having cost something like \$5,000,000. Later it was sold for \$600,000 at a United States marshal's sale. Now it is said that the present owners are "willing" to sell it to the government.

Booher Convict Labor Bill. A hearing is about to begin before a subcommittee of the senate committee on judiciary on a bill which opens up again the old question of state rights. The bill was introduced by Representative Charles F. Booher, Democrat, of Missouri, and it is known as the convict labor bill. If it is passed its effect will be to prevent the importation into any state where convict labor for the markets is forbidden, of convict goods manufactured in other states where convict labor for the markets is allowed.

There is going to be a fight over this bill and the details of the arguments which are said to be back of the opposition to the bill can be given without prejudice one way or the other. One of the strongest advocates of the passage of the Booher measure says that it "would affect intimately and immediately the welfare of an army of working girls in hundreds of garment factories throughout the country; of a hundred thousand innocent wives and children of convicts who are being punished by society for no fault of their own; it would open the way to reformation of a host of persons who are nothing more than private slaves of private personal contractors; and, finally, it would end, once and for all time, the hundred year's war that has been waging between free labor and convict labor in this country."

It is held by the advocates of the measure that the great evil of convict-made goods is that they compete directly with goods made by so-called free labor. It is said that under present conditions goods made under the

convict contract system can be dumped upon the market in a state whose local laws forbid the exploitation of convict labor, "thus demoralizing the market and practically nullifying the effect of the local laws."

End Sought Is Favored.

There seems to be a general disposition among members of congress to regard with favor the end sought by the Booher bill, but there is a feeling also that it will interfere with the rights of the states to do what they wish within their own borders. The question, therefore, with some of the law makers, as far as one can get at their opinions, is that the bill, excellent though it may be, would be an entering wedge for further federal interference with the affairs of the states. The tendency of the times, however, seems to be to give fuller control to the federal government.

To give some idea of the sharpness of the controversy over this convict labor bill, a report recently made by a man who has studied the situation for years says that the advocates of the present system form a rich and powerful group and that their opposition "may result in the defeat of the Booher bill." It is said in Washington "without naming names" that one of the convict labor contractors is a social and financial leader in Cincinnati and a friend of the president of the United States; another is a Chicago multi-millionaire and secretary of a great charitable organization, while another is a prominent Baltimorean.

Arguments on Other Side.

It must not be understood that all the arguments are to be allowed for one side. Before the hearing on the bill is ended persons representing the contracting interests affected will present as forcibly as they can their side of the question. They will not depend entirely upon "unconstitutionality" or upon state rights arguments, but they will talk about the extra pay which convicts earn and some of the other things which have gone to make up the arguments in behalf of the prevailing custom.

Nearly nine years the United States bureau of labor made a special investigation of the convict labor system and in a report condemned it. This report will be used by the advocates of the measure to uphold their contention that the Booher bill should pass. It seems probable that if there were no state rights questions involved the bill would go through by a heavy vote. As it is, its passage may be considered as in doubt.

Money Legislation Certain.

Nobody knows what is going to be the outcome of the money trust investigation. On the word of a "prominent" congressman there are not ten congressmen in the capitol who have knowledge of finance broad enough to afford a base for legislation which would give promise of being worthy. In truth there are some congressmen who say that men do not know any more about real methods of regulating the currency than they did in the days when sea shells were used as cash. This is not a very promising outlook for the results of the money trust investigation or for eventual currency reform legislation, but it is certain that some time or other Democrats, Progressives or Republicans will put through some kind of a currency measure in the hope that it will stand the test and do the things generally which have not been done in times of trouble in the past.

In a room almost next that in which the money trust delvers deliver the members of the ways and means committee to hear the arguments for and against tariff reductions. The wool growers' representatives are to come back here from the country of Warren and Smoot and from the sheep ranches of Texas. They repeat what they have said twice before since Mr. Taft became president. What is true of the hearings on wool will be true of the hearings on other things. Repetition is to rule the committee room.

Other Inquiries Going On.

Anti-trust legislation is to be investigated. The house committee on judiciary is to grant hearings this month to all those interested. The shipping trust is to be looked into by the committee on merchant marine, and simultaneously there will be an inquiry into the New Haven-Grand Trunk railroad situation in New England. January is to be a time of investigation.

The work of gathering facts extends to the framing of a currency bill, which is to be put into the hands of a subcommittee. It was only last year that the Aldrich currency commission ended its work. Its report was voluminous. Its members had gone to Europe to dig into banking methods, its principal member had gone to the big cities of the United States to speak to men interested in the subject and incidentally, probably, to win them to his view of the remedy for currency laws.

The commission did its work, framed its report and turned it over. To-day apparently the bankers of the country and financial men generally, to say nothing of members of congress and such laymen as are supposed to have any currency sense, are as divided as ever they were on the subject of a reserve association and the other things made prominent either by negatives or affirmatives in the report of Mr. Aldrich's commission.

Inferior Dreamer.

"I dreamed," said the poet, "that I had won the Nobel prize for literature." "You're always dreaming something impossible," his wife sadly replied. "Why don't you dream that you have found a place where you can get a ton or two of coal, and then try to make the dream come true?"

FLOOD CONDITIONS

RAINS SWELL WATER COURSES TO SERIOUS PROPORTIONS AND DAMAGE RESULTS.

One Thousand Families Are Rendered Homeless in Louisville and Suffering Among Poor Is Great.

Louisville, Ky.—Between 700 and 1,000 families have been driven from their homes along the water front here by the rising waters of the Ohio. Railroad service throughout the state has been impeded though not suspended.

Manufacturing plants and factories along the river front were menaced by the rising waters and thousands of dollars in loss have occurred. At Union Depot, Seventh street and the river, the water was within a few feet of the railroad tracks.

Suffering among the poor was terrible. An area of several square miles in that section of the city known as the "Point" has been deserted. Police and fire apparatus, besides hundreds of city wagons, were used to move families to places of safety.

Much damage and suffering has been reported from many Kentucky towns situated on water courses. The flood conditions were the worst experienced in many years.

DAIRY DAY IS A SUCCESS.

Last Day of Farmers' Week at University Brings Out Big Crowd.

Lexington, Ky.—The fourth day of the sessions of Farmers' week at the agricultural college of state university, the attendance was probably the largest of the week, the crowds having steadily grown from the first day. It was dairy day and the feature of the exercises was the meeting of the Kentucky Dairy Cattle association. E. A. Farra, president of the association, presided. All of the old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, E. A. Farra, Nicholasville; first vice president, Charles Bright, Eminence; second vice president, James Middleton, Shelbyville; secretary and treasurer, Prof. J. J. Hopper, state university.

The program of the day was suspended at 12:30 o'clock and the persons attending the meeting were taken on an interurban car to the Elmdorf stock farm of J. B. Haggin and inspected the dairy, which is one of the most magnificently appointed in America, and the herds of dairy cattle, most of which were imported from Great Britain by Mr. Haggin. On returning from Elmdorf the program was resumed and concluded.

STRIKE SULPHUR WATER IN WELL.

Versailles, Ky.—While boring a well at their plant near Wallace Station, this county, the Central Kentucky Phosphate Co. struck a stream of sulphur water at a depth of seventy-three feet, so strong that it bubbles up a foot above the ground in a five-inch pipe, like the artesian wells in the west and south. It is said there are only two other artesian wells in Kentucky, one that is 223 feet in depth, being at the Old Crow distillery in this county, and the other in Louisville.

CITY LIMITS ARE EXTENDED.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—The city council has voted to extend the city limits. The territory admitted is in the Montgomery division in the northeastern part of the city and will largely increase the population and the wealth of the city. The city has twice before attempted to extend its boundaries, but on each occasion was defeated by remonstrating taxpayers.

POE PLEADS GUILTY TO BIGAMY.

Owensboro, Ky.—Robert A. Poe, who was married to Miss Verda Maddox, a beautiful 19-year-old girl of this county, a few months ago, and who was arrested on the charge of bigamy, was indicted by the grand jury, pleaded guilty to the charge and his trial was set for next Monday. Poe is the son of Wash Poe, a prominent farmer of Todd county.

HENRY SINGER IS DEAD.

Georgetown, Ky.—Henry Singer, wealthiest German citizen of Scott county, died at the age of 85. In celebrating his last birthday Mr. Singer presented each of his children with a check for \$1,000.

PADUCAH GETS THE INSTITUTE.

Paducah, Ky.—The state board of agriculture selected Paducah as the place for holding the next State Farmers' institute and fixed February 25, 26 and 27 as the dates.

SALE OF FANCY BURLEY.

Lexington, Ky.—The 40 samples of 10 pounds each of fancy tobacco grown in the tobacco belt, forming the exhibits in the Farmers' Week tobacco show at the Kentucky state university, were sold by auction. The prize-winning basket of cigarette tobacco, grown by State Auditor Henry M. Bosworth, by special process, brought \$2.50 per pound. Several other exhibits sold for \$1 per pound, and none of it brought less than 25 cents per pound. The proceeds went to the growers.

KY. HEALTH WORK

SECRETARY DR. J. N. McCORMACK REVIEWS RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED DURING 1912.

\$75,000 Spent in Fight Against Tuberculosis—There are Many Reasons for Encouragement—Preventable Diseases.

Louisville, Ky.—Declaring that the year 1912 was an inspiring one for those engaged in health work in Kentucky and in the country at large, and that 1913 dawns still more auspiciously, Dr. J. N. McCormack, secretary of the State Board of Health, submitted his annual report to the board at its annual meeting. He quotes Charles W. Elliot, whom he calls the nestor among educators in this country, as saying that "preventive medicine is capable in the future of doing away with poverty and misery; or remedying industrial disputes and of contributing to the cause of international peace."

Dr. McCormack also refers to the \$19,000,000 spent during the last year in the fight against tuberculosis, and compares the \$5,162,316 spent in the state of New York with the \$75,000 expended for the same purpose in Kentucky. Hope is expressed for the establishment of a national department of health and for the appointment of county health officers who do not practice medicine, but can devote their entire time to the prevention of sickness.

"There are many reasons for encouragement in Kentucky. For twenty-two years the total appropriation for the protection of the health and lives of over 2,000,000 of people was only \$2,500 a year; for the next ten years it was only \$5,000, and counties and most cities did as little proportionately, or nothing. A few times the board has had the persistent opposition of a hostile governor and often that of a few leading physicians, but it and its work have never had warmer support than from the present state administration, from the last general assembly and from the best organized and most loyal and united medical profession in the union. This is in no sense personal to the present membership of the board, but because of the results obtained under great difficulties and practically without funds, accomplishing the seemingly impossible task of making brick without straw. During some years our efforts were very like those of Sisyphus with his rock, but for years, as to-day, Kentucky is recognized as in the front rank in health work, side by side with those having millions to command, and in advance of any and all in the enforcement of the laws against quackery and fraud upon the helpless sick."

"In the absence of adequate funds, all of this was possible only because, after years of patient, persistent, tactful effort, the board secured the systematic co-operation of various powerful activities of the national and state governments, and of private organizations, all of them conducted without expenses to it, or the state, except the incidental one for postage and for travel to the necessary conferences."

CLAIM OF INSURANCE COMPANY.

As Preferred Creditor Against Estate of Elliott Ford, Is Knocked Out By Kentucky Tribunal.

Frankfort, Ky.—The Southern National Life Insurance Co., of Louisville, has lost its claim of \$10,215 as a preferred creditor against the estate of Elliott Ford. The appellate court held that the mortgage made to the company by Ford for that amount is void and that the judgment for \$10,215 also is void.

The state was left to Ford by the will of his father. The will provided that the property in this city should not go to Ford until he was 25 years old. The mortgage to the company was made before Ford was 25 years old. He died before he came into possession of the property.

LOUISVILLE SOCIAL LEADER

Files Suit Against Daughter To Recover \$20,000 in Jewelry.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Alice Brannin Gaylord, charging that her daughter, Mrs. Elsie Gaylord Latham, unlawfully has taken possession of jewelry valued at more than \$20,000, has filed suit in the circuit court to compel her to restore the property and pay damages of \$5,000 for its detention.

NICHOLAS COUNTY FAIR NEXT FALL.

Carlisle, Ky.—A fair for Carlisle and Nicholas county is again being agitated. The fair was talked of last year and ground was purchased. It was said, with that purpose in view. However, no work on the grounds was done.

NEW WORKHOUSE A PALACE.

City and County To Unite in Building \$20,000 Building.

Danville, Ky.—This city is to have a new \$20,000 workhouse. The city has voted a \$10,000 bond issue, and the Fiscal Court has agreed to set aside \$10,000 to help in the erection of the building. The town and county jointly own the old workhouse, which will be sold at auction. A building to be occupied by the Fire Department is also to be erected.

J. L. DENT



Re-Elected As Secretary of the Kentucky State Fair.

BIG CORN CROPS

BOYS AVERAGE 108 BUSHELS TO ACRE IN KENTUCKY CONTEST.

Forty-one Winners Announced—Owen County Boy Produced 163 Bushels of Perfect Corn on Father's Farm.

Lexington, Ky.—Prize winners of the boys' corn clubs in 41 counties, who have reported in time to enter their exhibits at the corn show at Lexington last week, averaged 108 bushels of corn to the acre. In 57 counties the boys averaged 100 bushels.

The 41 winners were announced. The largest crop raised on an acre was by George Bickers, of Owen county, who produced 163 bushels. He was given credit for making the record, but not the championship of the state, because it is estimated that his yield cost him \$2 a bushel to produce, while the corn itself is worth only 50 cents a bushel. Lester Bryant, of Warren county, who raised 148 bushels, at an expense of approximately 12½ cents a bushel, won the championship, and Edward J. Gallrein, of Jefferson, with 146 bushels, was second.

DENT IS CHOSEN

REMAINS SECRETARY OF THE KENTUCKY STATE FAIR FOR ANOTHER YEAR.

L. B. Shropshire Selected as His Assistant—Hope to Secure Government Building for Next Year.

Frankfort, Ky.—The State Board of Agriculture met here and re-elected J. L. Dent, secretary of the State Fair; L. B. Shropshire, assistant secretary, and Edward Durbeck, keeper of the State Fairgrounds. All the members were present except Dr. Joseph R. Kastle, director of the Experiment Station; C. J. Bassett and C. R. Van Meter. Selections of the time and place of holding the State Farmers' Institute was deferred until when a full board will be present. The board will continue in session at Lexington for the remainder of the week.

It is hoped that Congress will make an appropriation for a government agricultural building to be erected on the state fair grounds for next year.

DISCUSS RURAL SCHOOL WORK.

Lexington, Ky.—Dr. Wickliffe Ross, of Washington, D. C., secretary of the Southern Educational Association; Dr. Wallace Buttrick, of New York City, secretary of the General Educational Board; Prof. T. J. Coates, Supervisor of Rural Schools for Kentucky, and Prof. T. C. Button, of Versailles, who is also interested in the rural school work, have been at State University conferring with Prof. McHenry Rhoads, supervisor of secondary schools in Kentucky, in regard to the educational conditions of the state, and particularly the quality of work done in the rural schools.

MANY STREAMS AT FLOOD STAGE

Louisville, Ky.—Heavy rains of the last few days have brought all streams of the state to flood stage. Washouts are delaying, and in some cases interrupting altogether, railroad traffic. The Danville water plant is flooded and out of commission.

TOBACCO MARKET HIGH.

Augusta, Ky.—The largest tobacco market ever held here attended the opening day of the Farmers' Loose-leaf Tobacco warehouse. Nearly 250,000 pounds was sold. The highest price was \$1.25 per hundred, on ten pounds to tobacco grown by Richard Barlet, of near Bradford, this county. The average price was 20 cents. There was more of the better grade tobacco on the floor than has been here in years. There were about thirty buyers from Lexington at all of the prominent firms.

TRUST QUIZ HALTED

GEORGE F. BAKER DECLINES TO GIVE STATEMENT REGARDING DEALS IN SECURITIES.

BANK DEPOSITS \$100,000,000

Financier Concludes His Testimony by Denying the Existence of a Money Combine—Regards Morgan as a Great General of Finance.

Washington, Jan. 13.—While examining George F. Baker Friday the house money trust investigating committee struck a snag when it tried to trace the joint operation of Mr. Baker with J. P. Morgan in the handling of issues of securities by railroads and industrial corporations, as well as the joint interest of the two men in banks and trust companies in New York and throughout the country.

Mr. Undermyer asked Mr. Baker if he could supply a statement of the accounts by which the First National bank jointly with other institutions handled through syndicates issues of securities. The witness said his counsel had advised him that to demand this information was beyond the powers of the committee. The facts were not known in detail by the comptroller of the currency and he believed the committee had no right to demand them to be exposed to the public.

A long conference between Mr. Baker, Fisher A. Baker and former Senator John C. Spooner, his counsel, ended with a request that the question be passed to allow counsel to consider the legal phases.

A statement of the deposits of the First National bank was placed on record. Mr. Baker said he believed the average deposits were about \$100,000,000. On November 1 the bank had 145 accounts with balances of \$29,676,227.44.

Mr. Undermyer went back to Mr. Baker's opposition to the publicity of bank assets, but he was unable to shake the financier's attitude.

Mr. Baker testified that the securities turned over by the First National bank to the First Securities company were largely of companies in which he was a director or a voting trustee. Mr. Undermyer tried in vain to have him testify that the First Securities company and the First National bank were operated practically as a single concern. The witness did not want to divulge the price at which the Securities company sold a part of its Chase bank stock to President Wiggins of the Chase. Mr. Undermyer did not press the question.

Mr. Baker, in concluding his testimony before the committee, denied the existence of a money trust, but admitted that the safety of the present financial situation depended on the personnel of a few men. He said he thought further combination would be dangerous. He regards Morgan as a great general.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Declaring that the Vreeland-Aldrich plan for the revision of the money system would clinch Wall street's control of the country for the next 50 years, Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, made vigorous protest to the house banking and currency committee against approval of the measure here Wednesday.

STRIKERS IN BLOODY RIOTS

Garment Workers Clash With Non-Union Employees and Many Are Seriously Injured.

New York, Jan. 13.—Several clashes between strikers and strike-breakers, marked by bloodshed and many arrests occurred in the strike of the garment workers Friday. Several thousand recruits were added to the number of the revolters.

More than a hundred strikers, non-union employees, detectives and policemen had a free-for-all fight early in the day in front of the factory of the Star Knee Pants company, in La Fayette street. Patrick Cartonne, a union picket, was slashed with a razor and his on the head with an iron bar and a dozen of the combatants received minor injuries.

Thomas Kenneth was picked up unconscious in Brooklyn after being assaulted by strikers. He had a fractured skull and internal injuries. George Evans, a detective, was struck with a blackjack while he was guarding a non-union employer.

1 DEAD; 14 HURT IN WRECK

Big Four Train, Cincinnati to Chicago, Derailed Near Lafayette, Ind., on Sharp Curve.

Lafayette, Ind., Jan. 9.—Loose trucks on the baggage car of west-bound Big Four passenger train No. 15 caused a bad wreck at Rex, twelve miles south of this city, Tuesday. The entire train, with the exception of the mail car and engine and tender, left the track and plunged down a steep all at the side of the track.

No New Haven Inquiry by House.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Congressional investigation of the New Haven-Grand Trunk traffic deal in New England will not be recommended by the house rules committee, which has held several hearings on the subject.

Edward Wickersham Dead. Peoria, Ill., Jan. 13.—Edward W. Wickersham, seventy-seven years old, a cousin of Attorney General Wickersham, died at the Proctor home here Friday. Mr. Wickersham was born in Ohio December 19, 1836.

LOCAL NEWS



Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Embry have bought the property of the late Dr. J. W. Harris on Aspen Avenue and have moved into the same.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Green have moved into the Lilly cottage on West Main.

Last week the Lilly heirs at Irvine sold a block of lots to the L. & N. R. R. Company. The company will make large improvements on the same.

Mr. Ronald Oldham, our progressive fellow townsman, has sold the Alhambra to The Colonial Amusement Company, of Lexington, Ky. The present building will be remodeled and enlarged at a cost of three or four thousand dollars. We regret to see Mr. Oldham retire from the business where his courteous treatment of his patrons has won him many friends.

The home of President J. G. Crabbe on Lancaster Avenue has just been enlarged and improved, and with its beautifully kept grounds, is now one of the handsomest homes in the city.

Mrs. Green B. Turley has moved into the pretty cottage of Mr. Turpin on Woodland Avenue.

In the Christian Science Monitor of Boston, under a picture of our Model Building on the campus are the following words: "Some of the beauties of the towns of Kentucky—where splendid elms are seen in the streets and the gradual melting of town into country is so imperceptible that the very buildings seem a natural part of the landscape. The tall Ionic portico over the school has that hint of Attic wisdom which made the glory of Greece, and curiously enough, also gave its name to the dusty regions under the roofs in modern houses, which afford storage for the outgrown things of generations of human experience."

The Euclid Male quartette at the Normal Chapel was a rare treat for the music lovers of our city. They came most highly recommended and fully met the expectations of the people. And for these delightful entertainments Richmond should feel itself indebted to the E. K. S. N.

Mr. George B. DeJarnett, son of Mr. James DeJarnett, had the honor of winning the corn prize for the county of Madison in the contest held at Lexington. He is only fifteen years of age and feels justly proud of his achievement. He is now in Lexington at the State College and will be given an agricultural course and all expenses paid during the Farmers Week.

The Stork Leads.

The report of the Vital Statistics is as follows, to wit:

One hundred and fifty-two births are reported, as follows: 114 white, 55 males and 59 females; 38 colored, 20 males and 16 females. Ninety nine deaths were reported, as follows: 66 white, 29 males and 37 females; 33 colored, 10 males and 23 females.

There were 17 deaths from tuberculosis, 7 from cancer, 10 from Pneumonia, 3 from meningitis. There were 17 infants under one year and 21 adults over 65 years of age. As compared with 1911, there were 12 more births and 16 less deaths in 1912.

We wish to remind parents that a birth certificate is not complete without the baby's name. If you can not give it to your doctor at the time of birth, please report to your local registrar as soon as possible.

JOE SCHAFHAUSEN,
Registrar of Vital Statistics,
Office at Middleton's Drug Store.

We will come to your
home 52 times for \$1.00

FARMER'S UNION.

Establishes Stock Exchange For
Farmers.

The Farmers Union of Madison county has established an information bureau for the benefit for the farmers of the county whereby, buyer and seller are brought together quickly and without expense to anyone. This unique department is worked in this wise; the union has placed in the hands of the manager of the union Supply Company, Irvine street, a set of books in which to keep a record of wants and sales of live stock.

In one book is recorded a list of horses, mules, cattle, cows, sheep, hogs and poultry for sale members of the Farmer's Union. In another book is properly listed the wants of the members in the live stock line. Members write or telephone in to Greely Barnes, the manager of the store, the name and description of what they want to buy or have for sale and an entry is made in the proper book. By referring to these records, purchaser and seller are quickly brought together thus saving much time and waste of money in oft times fruitless search. It is simply an information bureau originated for the purpose of saving members loss of time in going about the county in search of something that may be found here in a minute. There are no fees or commissions to be paid and the Union will at all times aid those in search of live stock.

It has been decided to open this information bureau to the public and the Farmers' Union announces that the department in the future will be free to all who care to inspect its books. Should you want to buy something or sell something in live stock here is the place where offers and requests from all parts of the county will be found.

A Distressing Death.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Stone of this county while playing got a large butter bean lodged in its throat. All efforts to dislodge and to remove the same were unavailing. The distressed parents bought the child to Dr. Dunn and Dr. Gibson who performed an operation but were unable to stay the hand of death.

"Speaking of what a newspaper does in a community, the late U. S. Senator Davis, of Illinois, made an address in which he said: 'Every year each local paper gives from \$200 to \$1,060 in free lines to the city in which it is located. No other agency can or will do this. The editor, in proportion to his means, does more for his town than any other man, and he ought to be supported, not because you like or admire him and his style, but because a local paper is the best investment a community can make. Today the local papers are doing more for less pay than anything else on earth.'"

The Madisonian stands ready and willing to help the city and county.

The Madisonian costs only TWO CENTS a week. Is there a man in the county who can't afford to help it that much?

Kindly Greetings.

The Madisonian, edited and published by Mr. Grant E. Lilly, of this city, is a new candidate for Journalistic honors. His first issue is a very creditable one; The paper is an eight page quarto and has news galore. The Madisonian is Democratic in politics and has every promise of being an excellent paper.—Pantagraph.

We have on our exchange table the first copy of the Madisonian, an eight page, six column paper, which will be published weekly at Richmond by Mr. Grant E. Lilly. This is Mr. Lilly's second venture in the newspaper field, as he is at present editor and proprietor of the Estill Tribune. Success to you, Editor Lilly, and may the Madisonian prosper.—Estill Herald.

The Madisonian, a new sheet issued by Mr. Grant E. Lilly, made its initial appearance here Monday. It is clean and clear cut typographically, and filled with newsy and interesting items. We welcome the paper and its editor to the local journalism fold, and wish for them both all the success in the world.—Register.

We are in receipt of the first copy of the Madisonian, a new paper just started at Richmond and edited by Grant E. Lilly. It is a nice, clean, newsy sheet and we wish the Madisonian success.—Mt. Sterling Advocate.

The Madisonian, Mr. Grant E. Lilly, editor and publisher, made its appearance yesterday and is most creditable publication. It is a well printed six column quarto and contains much news of interest to the public. In his "greeting" Editor Lilly speaks very complimentary of his competitors here and pledges his efforts to promote the good feeling now existing among them. His salutatory has the right ring and is just what might have been expected from the high class gentleman Mr. Lilly is. We wish him success in his undertaking and tender to him anything in our office he may want. Like the omnibus, there is room for one more in the newspaper field and we bespeak for the Madisonian and its editor a liberal share of the patronage of the best people on earth.—Climax

We gratefully acknowledge the very kindly greeting of our brother editors. We are indebted to them for many courtesies in the past. It affords us unbounded pleasure to assure them, as they have us, that our office is open to them all the time.

"Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Revival Closes.

The revival which has been in progress at the First Presbyterian church closed Wednesday night. Seventy five united with the church, being distributed among the churches. \$210.00 was made up as an offering to the ministers in charge.

:: Births ::

On Thursday, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Murison, Dunn in Burnamwood, a pretty little daughter arrived. It has been christened Josephine Rose and she is as pretty as an American beauty. To the happy parents, The Madisonian extends heartiest congratulations.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ely Bowlin a baby girl, who has been christened Grace Hall Bowlin. Every good wish to the happy couple.

A little son has come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Cosby, of White Hall.

Miss Mary Q. Covington has accepted a position to teach at Bedford, Trimble county.

Rev. E. C. McDougale has been called to preach at Pond church the fourth Sunday in each month.

We Thank You.

Our reception by the public has been most 'generous' and cordial. The many kind words of appreciation of our plans and efforts, feelingly spoken to and of us, are an unspeakable joy, will lighten our labors and sustain and cheer us in our hour of trial.

We are duly sensible of the high and trying position which an editor of a paper occupies and fully cognizant of the power of a paper for good or evil. It shall be our constant endeavor to so conduct the Madisonian that it will attain and remain on the highest plane of journalism.



Sunday afternoon, a large number of the members of Normal City Lodge No. 162, Knights of Pythias, met at their Castle Hall and proceeded in a body to the First Presbyterian church, where Rev. William Black, the noted evangelist, preached to men only.

Dr. Black is a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias, being a Past Chancellor, and had extended a most cordial invitation to the members of the local lodge to attend the special service Sunday afternoon. Dr. Black graphically portrayed the great fundamental principles of the Order—Friendship, Charity and Benevolence, and his address throughout was a masterpiece of eloquence. A large number of men were present and his discourse thrilled and charmed all who heard him. His text and sermon, the singing and good fellowship prevailing, all blended most harmoniously, and no doubt, especially all Knights' feel like exclaiming: "Lord it is good for us to be here." At the conclusion of the services the Knights gathered at the altar and were introduced in person to Dr. Black. Mr. Burr, the great Canadian singer, lent his splendid services, and Dr. J. G. Crabbe, President of the Normal School, presided at the piano. Mr. Leslie Evans invoked divine assistance. It was an occasion long to be remembered by all present.

Dr. J. G. Crabbe addressed the Woman's Club on last Saturday at its first meeting for the New Year. His subject was "New Year Resolution." Those present spoke in the highest terms of the address and it was full of pathos and humor. He spoke of the necessity of doing good deeds here for the good that lies in the doing of them and not for the effect it may have on the public for the use and benefit of the individual. His central idea was that we should give people their flowers while yet alive rather than to heap them on their graves. Speak a kindly word to the living rather than many eulogies at their funeral.

THIS PAPER
WILL REACH

Two Thousand
Homes

Next week. Now is
the time to Advertise
and Subscribe.

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Church Notes

The contract for the new pews for the Christian church has been awarded to The American Seating Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. This same company furnished the pews for the old church many years ago.

Rev. Marshall, who has had charge of the Baptist church here for some years, has been called to the church at Chattanooga, Tenn. He is considering the matter and should he accept it will be a distinct loss to Richmond. Brother Marshall is an able preacher, a vigorous thinker and is one of the intellectual lights of the city. He is the author of "Fun on the Farm," a book that has been widely read and highly complimented.

The revival of the First Christian church is attracting much attention and large crowds are attending. Rev. William Black, of Charlotte, N. C., is in charge of the same and is ably assisted by Mr. Burr, also of North Carolina.

The regular Teachers' Meeting of the Christian church has been postponed on account of the revival in progress at the Presbyterian church.

There is some agitation in church circles about the establishment of an Organized Charity Bureau. This is a great work and should be well looked after. This is the substance of the christian life.

The Ladies Aid Society met with Mrs. John R. Pates on last Thursday. The Treasurer, Mrs. Chas. Higgins, made a report of the work of this society for 1912 which was commendable indeed. It showed that the pledge of the society towards building the new church had been fully met for this year and left a nice balance in their hands for 1913 pledge of \$287.25. This society made on its Christmas Bazaar the sum of \$328.80. The sum of \$250.00 was appropriated on the pledge of this society for 1913 to the church building fund.

The Society elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. Edgar Turley, President; Mrs. J. M. Poyntz, First Vice President; Mrs. Hagan, Second Vice President; Mrs. Gordon Parrish, Secretary, and Mrs. Chas. Higgins, Treasurer.

Mr. C. C. Culton presented the Society with a handsome set of cutlery for the church kitchen. A vote of thanks was tendered him.

County School Examinations.

There will be an examination for Common School Graduates held at the Court house in Richmond, Kentucky on the 24th and 25th, instant, beginning at 9 o'clock. State diplomas will be awarded to the successful candidates.

Madison has two excellent county high schools, one at Waco and one at Kirksville. Arrangements have been made with Caldwell High School in this city to take pupils from the county.

Madison stands high in educational circles.

Banks.

All the banks of the city have held their annual elections for directors. No changes were made in the directorate of any of them. A full report of the officers to be elected will be given in our next issue.

Candidates Galore.

Montgomery county has about eighty candidates for its county offices. We have heard it rumored that Madison county had a few, but no "official" notices have been made to us.

FOR SALE.

Two very desirable adjoining building lots in the Shackelford addition, each 50x150 feet. Inquire at The Madisonian office.

An invalid chair, rubber tired and used only three times; good as new. Inquire at The Madisonian office.

3,000 acres of land; well timbered with second growth forest timber. All of this land is splendid orchard land. Some cleared farms high above frost line; close to Irvine, Ky. Phone or call Madisonian office, 791.

The Lilly heirs will sell some of their well located building lots at Irvine, Ky., adjoining depot grounds. Irvine expects to be a city of 5,000 people in less than two years. That's the opinion of the L. & N. R. officials. No investment ON earth is better than EARTH.

A first-class gasoline engine, Steiner make. In A 1 condition. Telephone The Madisonian, 791.

For Rent.

Two large, nice office rooms over Culton's meat market. Well lighted, ventilated, located right, and desirable in every respect. Call on C. C. Culton for further information, phone 125.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST BISCUIT
- AND CAKES

DON'T SAY FLOUR

WHEN YOU ORDER,
BUT SAY:

I WANT
"ZARING'S PATENT FLOUR."

THE MADISONIAN

Grant E. Lilly Editor and Pub.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00

FLEEING THE INNOCENTS.

The amount of stealing going on through the means of the United States mails is appalling. In 1911 the sum of \$77,000,000. was stolen from confiding person who bought anything offered them in the way of securities or "get rich quick concerns" stocks.

This recalls to us the Investment companies of Lexington, Kentucky, who a few years ago stole many thousand dollars of hard earned cash intrusted to them by widows and orphans—and some others. This Lexington scheme was worked by using the name of some well known parties to give it tone and dignity.

But the point is that though these parties were robbed—a fact which men can not gainsay; no one was ever brought to the bar of justice for same. It is not too late to yet to look after these swindlers in the United States court.

Postmaster General Hitchcock is working a resolution in the post office departments respecting the swindlers who use the mails to fleece their victims and has inaugurated a crusade that has put many of them behind the bars. And thus, while the Taft administration has not rented the front pages of the Metropolitan Journals nor hired brass band processions, it has accomplished much in the way of reform which will result in great good to the people.

Stealing by fraud is no less a crime in the eye of the moral law than breaking the barn door and stealing your horse is under the civil law. In the latter case, it is the penitentiary for the thief; in the other he goes scot free so far as the State laws are concerned and also so far as the federal law deal with him unless he uses the mail to aid his fraudulent scheme. The laws should be amended so that that the innocent and unsuspecting may be amply protected.

LOCAL OPTION.

On the 10th day of February, the Kenyon bill will be voted on in the United States Senate. The object of this bill is to make local option effective by prohibiting the shipment of liquor from a state into dry territory of another state. With such a law in force, the prohibitory laws will really prohibit, and such laws will then really mean something.

In Madison county and the city of Richmond, this law is daily violated as is known of all men.

Our two Senators, Bradley and Paynter, are on the side of the whisky trust and while Senator-elect James is not yet in the Senate, still the prestige of his position will make him a force to be reckoned with. Congressman Helm of the Eighth district, as well as Cantrill of the Seventh, should be memorialized and should be made acquainted with the wishes of this community. This county stands overwhelmingly for the Prohibition laws and we should not hesitate to so inform the Kentucky delegation. We should be up and doing in the matter.

There has been much agitation about the Federal and the State judiciary. The recall has been suggested as a panacea for all these complaints. Against the adoption of this, it is urged that this right of the people to recall a judge would place them at the mercy of the mob. We shall not enter into any political discussion of the matter, contenting ourselves with the suggestion that a judge who respects himself, always receives from the people the full measure of respect to which he is entitled.

The foundation stones of true progress and prosperity are these four great stones: Good schools, good churches, good roads and good bridges. Madison county is pretty well supplied with all of these things; and yet there is vast room for improvement. Never before in the history of the state has the tide of emigration from the eastern part of the state to the central part been so great. Let Madison reach out and get its due proportion. And don't forget that these four things attract good men. Look well to these four essentials. The Kentucky river and its tributaries control the roads leading to the wealth of the state. Madison is the gate way. Keep in touch with the mountain people.

One of the greatest industries of the state is the tobacco industry. In this business, Richmond is holding its own with its older and more powerful rivals, Louisville and Lexington. A visit to the headquarters of the two big tobacco concerns operating here, will astonish those who have not been in them. It looks like the stock exchange. No doubt the obliging owners and managers of these concerns would like for the school children of the city to see the work going on. The teachers could not do better than to adjourn some day and take the grades on a tramp through these mammoth establishments.

"All hail the powers of Jesus name." The Master is guiding and directing the great revival held here in the first Presbyterian church, conducted by the Rev. William Black, and is enthusing the people with the proper spirit of worship. Prayer meetings are held on each afternoon at many different places in the city in some chosen home. The good ladies seem filled with the spirit of service and good deeds and their benign influence is permeating the whole city with a brotherly love. A good woman is the noblest of God's creation. Women give to divine worship its glory, its beauty and strength.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

We call attention to the precinct mass meetings of the democracy of this county, published herein under the heading "Public Notice". This is an opportunity for the selection by the people themselves of the party machinery. Be on hand promptly. Don't stay away and then squeal "that the whole party is run by a ring." Telephone central and set your watch to standard time and be on hand at the fall of the gravel.

Let's buy Dr. Wilson a tile. His base ball cap ill becomes the President of the United States.

Has any one heard from "Tommy" recently?

The Madisonian! How does it sound to you?

We appreciate intelligent criticism. If you don't like our plan, tell us a better one.

Public Notice!

Public notice is hereby given that in accordance with the Democratic Party Law the Democrats of Madison county will assemble in mass convention in the various voting precincts thereof at two o'clock standard time Saturday, January the 18th, 1913, for the purpose of electing a member of the Democratic County Committee for each and every precinct. Said mass conventions will be called to order by the present committeeman thereof, and the committeeman so selected in mass convention will meet at the Court House in Richmond, Ky. on Monday, January the 20th, 1913, at eleven o'clock for the purpose of electing a County Chairman and Secretary, and for organizing the Democratic County Committee.

Respectfully,
J. A. SULLIVAN, Chairman,
S. H. THORPE, Secretary.

Subscribe for The Madisonian. Only \$1.00 per year.



Misses Catharine and Julia White entertained the Bridge Club Thursday at 2:30 P. M. at their home on high street. At the conclusion of the games a delicious luncheon was served.

At the home of the bride in Kirksville last week Miss Hattie Caylor was married to Mr. William Hagan. The wedding was a pretty one and was followed by a handsome dinner, to which the immediate friends and relatives were invited.

Mr. George Dozier and Miss Mary Calvin Taylor were married in Lexington last week. The groom is one of our prosperous farmers and his bride is a handsome and accomplished young lady. They will make their home at Red House.

A spirit of romance prompted Miss Cecil Barnett of this city, and Mr. Richard Malloy, of Louisville, to elope to Jeffersonville, Ind., where they were married. Miss Barnett is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ike Barnett of this city, and is a winsome young lady.

A meeting of the D. A. R. was held last week with Mrs. A. R. Burnam.

Mrs. Caperton read an interesting paper on the Panama Canal and handled her subject in a most attractive manner.

Mrs. George W. Phelps was chosen a delegate to the D. A. R. Convention to be held in Washington in the coming Spring. Mrs. Howard Neal was named as alternate.

The meeting adjourned to meet with Mrs. Burnam in February, at which meeting Miss Ann DeJarnett will read a paper on the Balkan War. Miss DeJarnett is a writer of note and her paper is looked forward to with much pleasure.

On Sunday at his home in the county Mr. Harold Pieratt entertained a number of friends with a sumptuous Leap Year dinner. Covers were laid for twenty.

Mr. Hardin Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Smith of this city, and Miss Mary Asher were married on Thursday. The bride and groom are well known here. The bride is the handsome daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Asher of this county.

Mrs. Elmer Tate entertained the Mary Pattie Club most delightfully at her country home Saturday afternoon, the honoree of the happy occasion being the bride-elect Miss Harriet Parrish.

The programme arranged for the January meeting of the club was rendered as follows:

Roll Call,	Women Composers
Scarf Dance,	Chamade
Miss Parrish	
His Lullaby,	Bond
Miss Willie Traynor	
Selected,	Miss Rey Million
Women Artists,	Mrs. Moberley
Current Events,	Miss Covington
Haunting Memory,	Bond
Mrs. Tate	

Mrs. Hanley Nippert delighted the club with three numbers, with violin obligato by Miss Issie Million. Mrs. Stott told in her interesting manner of her friend, Mrs. Jessie L. Gaynor, and read some of the verses written by Prof. Stott for Mrs. Gaynor.

After the programme the guests were invited to the dining room, where a buffet luncheon was served, and where a bewildering array of dainty packages heaped high on the table attested the popularity of the bride-to-be.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Baptist church gave a social last Thursday in honor of the retiring President, Mrs. Harry Chenault. The Society did splendid work under her direction with the assistance of Mrs. G. W. Evans as vice president, Mrs. D. C. Biggerstaff as secretary and Mrs. Kate Scrivner as treasurer. The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. G. W. Phelps, president; Mrs. G. W. Evans, vice president; Mrs. D. C. Biggerstaff, staff recording secretary; Mrs. T. T. Covington, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ida Hugely, treasurer. After the election of officers delicious refreshments were served.

Dame Rumor has it that a very charming society favorite will soon be led to the altar by one of our substantial citizens and as several of the "Buds" are all smiles and do not deny the soft impeachment, probably there may be many surprises in store for us.

Shortly before coming to their home at Richmond for the holidays, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baylor Hager, attended the banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria given by the Southern Society to President-elect Wilson. Also the reception tendered the President by the Dixie Club.

Mrs. Nathan Deatherage entertained with a pretty luncheon Tuesday at one o'clock in honor of her niece, Miss Amos Grider.

The Cecilia Club held its first meeting of Nineteen-Thirteen on Wednesday with Mrs. Hale Dean. It was a most charming beginning of the New Year.

The next meeting of the Sherwood Club will be held the last of this month with Miss Jennette Winston Pates. Further announcements will be made later.

The Wedding of Miss Elizabeth Taylor will be solemnized on January 25, 1913 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Headly 1121 Garven Place, Louisville. Miss Taylor was formerly one of our most popular society girls but has made her home in Louisville for the last several years where she has held a position of social editor of the Courier-Journal. The groom Mr. Ellis Petit Cox is from Owensboro and stands high in that community. Owing to the pomice of both parties great interest is centered in their approaching nuptials.

A very pretty wedding was that of Miss Norma Erle Elmore and Mr. Robt. Dunlap Blanton which took place at the home of the bride in Lancaster. The Rev. F. M. Tindler preformed the ceremony. Her attendants were Misses Mary and Lida Elmore, her sisters. The music which was, under the direction of Miss Lettie May McRoberts, was a feature of the wedding. Evening Star and the Birdal Chours being beautifully rendered. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Blanton left for Eastern Kentucky where they will make their future home.

Mr. William Collins entertained with a vaudeville party on Saturday evening about fifteen couples after which a tempt-lunch was served at his home on West Main street.

Miss Anna Mae Walker gave an impromptu dance at her home on West Main street. Quite a number of young people were present and spent a most delightful evening.

Among the out of town guest at the Wilson-Burnam wedding were Mrs. and Miss Carty, Mr. and Mrs. Broadhead, of Versailles, Miss Wilson, of Louisville, Miss Burke of Illinois, Miss Norton of Cleveland, Ohio. Messrs. Archibald Francis Hardy and Edward Ebbett, of Chicago, and Henry Coons of Louisville.

The subject of the afternoon study was French Opera and Mrs. Dean had arranged a programme which included characteristic selections from several of France's master composers. The following numbers were delightfully given, Mrs. Kellogg acting as leader.

Roll call, noted opera houses.
Piano Arognaise; Massenet, Mrs. Pickels.
Paper The Old French Opera House in New Orleans, Mrs. A. R. Burnam.
Song O Dry Those Tears; Del Riego, Mrs. Ballard.
Duet Carmen; Bizet, Mrs. Ballard.
Song Arie; Saint Saens, Miss Bright.
Piano Transcription, Love is Like a Bird Rebellious; Bizet, Mrs. Kellogg.
Round Table Living Leaders. Club led by Mrs. Middleton.
Song Why Dost Thou Weep; Gounod, Mrs. Hanger.
Duet Gavotte; Mignon A. Thomas, Misses Perry and Pickels.
Current events, Miss Higgins.
After the completion of the programme a delicious luncheon was served and the club adjourned to meet on January 22, with Mrs. J. R. Johnson.

Personal.

Mrs. E. T. Burnam spent Saturday in Lexington.

Miss Willis, of Lexington, is the guest of Misses Caroline and Elizabeth Farley.

Miss Mildred Taylor has returned to her home in Lexington, after a visit to Mrs. Neale Bennett on West Main.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Smith, of Frankfort, were here last week on a visit to relatives. They were most cordially welcomed.

Miss Ellen Gibson Miller returned to Richmond Saturday, after a visit to friends in Louisville.

Mrs. Henry White, of Atlanta, Ga., is here on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hart on Collins Street.

Misses Mary and Willie Traynor have taken rooms with Mr. and Mrs. James Walker on Main Street.

Judge C. H. Breck, the nestor of the Richmond Bar, who has been sick with laagrippe for some weeks, is out again much to the gratification of his numerous friends.

Mrs. Wm. Crow of this city is critically ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. G. Crookes, of Danville.

Messrs. Shelby Hamilton and Harris Park were in Winchester this week.

Mrs. J. W. Caperton and daughter have gone to Florida for the Winter.

Mrs. Milward Brawn and son will spend the remainder of the Winter in Florida.

Misses Elizabeth Searcy and Mary Earle Oldham left Wednesday to spend the remainder of the winter in Florida.

Dr. D. H. Scanlon has returned from Virginia where he was called by the serious illness of his venerable mother. She is better and it is hoped that she may be spared many more years of usefulness.

Mrs. Mary Francis Hisle is out again after having been confined to her home with a broken arm.

Miss Mary Ann Collins was the guest of Misses Proctor and Margarette Yates in the country.

Mrs. Joe Chenault and Mrs. Edgar Turley have returned from Nicholasville where they attended the burial of their aunt, Mrs. John Davis.

Mrs. Rutherford Douglass, who came to Richmond to attend the burial of her mother, Mrs. Letcher, was the guest of Mrs. George Phelps in the country.

Mr. P. M. Pope has returned from the Mt. Jackson Sanitarium where he went to be treated for Rheumatism. He informs us that both the proprietor, Mr. Chas. Clift and his wife, who was Miss Yates, are Madisonians.

Messrs. George and Curtis Park can be found by their friends at the home of Mrs. Parrish on the Summit.

Hon. Jerry A. Sullivan, has returned to his home in this city after an absence of several weeks and is being royally welcomed by his host of friends.

Mrs. Hanly Nippert, of Cincinnati, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and James Dykes of this city.

Mr. T. J. Berry, so well and favorably known in this city, who has been sojourning in Lexington for some weeks, is at home wingling with his legion of friends. He is one of Madison's citizens, and is temporarily making his home with his son George in Lexington. He reports that Mrs. Berry is quite well, but that his little grandson, Thomas J., Jr., is down with typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Todd reached Phoenix, Arizona Thursday night. From that place they will go to southern California. We hope that both Mr. and Mrs. Todd will be greatly benefitted by their stay in the land of flowers.

Mrs. B. L. Middleton attended the reception given by Mrs. Vertner Mitchell in Winchester last week.

Hon. D. M. Chenault was called to Cincinnati on business last week.

Little Joseph Bosley is convalescing from an attack of appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Panther, of LaFayette, Ind., have been here on a visit to the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Guinchigliana.

Miss Amie Parrish is visiting in Campbellsville at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Lizzie Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Eubank have taken the house recently occupied by Mrs. Eliza Harris on Collins Street, and Mrs. Harris has taken rooms with Mrs. Hobson on Woodland Avenue.

Mr. James DeJarnett attended the farmers' banquet in Lexington Thursday night. The entertainment was very elaborate and was attended by prominent men from all parts of the state.

Mr. Joe Prewitt Chenault, of the University of Virginia, has been with his parents, Judge and Mrs. John C. Chenault, for the Holidays.

Mrs. Margaret Wilmore, who has been quite sick, is now much improved. This will be gratifying news to her many friends.

Prof. and Mrs. Keith are located on High Street with Prof. and Mrs. Hoshinson.

Mrs. Robt. Harris is quite ill and has a trained nurse from Lexington in attendance.

Miss Lydia Elmore, of Lancaster, stopped over in Richmond on her way back to school in Georgetown and was the guest of Miss Josephine Chenault Tuesday night.

Mr. W. W. Pigg is seriously ill in Lexington at the home of his niece, Mrs. Wilkerson. His friends earnestly hope for his recovery.

Miss Anne Bennett Cohen has returned to Randolph-Macon, after spending the Holidays with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Wagers. Miss Cohen has won a high place for herself in the school by her fine work and many friends by her sweet disposition.

Miss Minnie Parker Durham is visiting Miss Hubbard of the Normal.

Mrs. S. L. Midkiff, who has been suffering with lagrippe, is now over the worst and we hope that she will soon be restored to health.

Mrs. D. M. Chenault returned Friday to her home in Richmond, after a visit to her sister, Mrs. George Snyder in Mt. Sterling.

Our former Mayor, Hon. C. E. Woods, now of Eustis, Fla., is in the city. This is Mayor Woods first visit to Richmond since leaving here a year ago. He is the picture of health and evidently the land of sunshine and flowers, is congenial to him. Mr. Woods accomplished much for the good of this city while Mayor. He is receiving a royal welcome from his list of friends.

DEATHS

On Sunday, January the fifth, Mrs. W. R. Letcher died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Rutherford Douglas, of Macon, Ga. She had gone there to spend the Holidays and was taken suddenly ill from which illness she never rallied. Mrs. Letcher belonged to one of the oldest and most prominent families of this place, being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Singleton Walters, so well remembered by the older inhabitants of Richmond. She was married early in life to Mr. W. R. Letcher, whose death occurred several years ago. She is survived by six daughters, all of whom were at her bedside when the end came with the exception of Mrs. Montgomery, who being in California could not reach her home. The funeral services were held at the home of Mr. John E. Greenleaf on Lancaster Avenue, and were conducted by Rev. Link, of Campbellsville, her former pastor, assisted by Dr. D. H. Scanlon.

The floral offerings were handsome and beautiful and their profusion spoke of the love and high esteem in which she was held.

Mrs. Letcher's death marks the passing of one of the ladies of the old School; high born as she was beautiful, with a character whose sweetness and strength endeared her to all.

To the sorrowing loved ones our sympathy we offer and the hope of a reunion, for of such of these "There is no death, the sun goes down to rise upon some fairer shore."

To Mr. L. E. Lane, we extend our sympathy in the loss of his mother, which occurred in Mt. Sterling on Thursday. She was a lovely christian woman, having been a member of the church since her childhood. She had been in ill health for some time but her death was unexpected. She is survived by the following children: Mrs. J. W. Jones and Mrs. Fassett, of Mt. Sterling; Mrs. Metcalf, of Owingsville, and Mr. L. E. Lane, of Richmond.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Peter Holland of this city in the death of their little two year old son who died on Friday.

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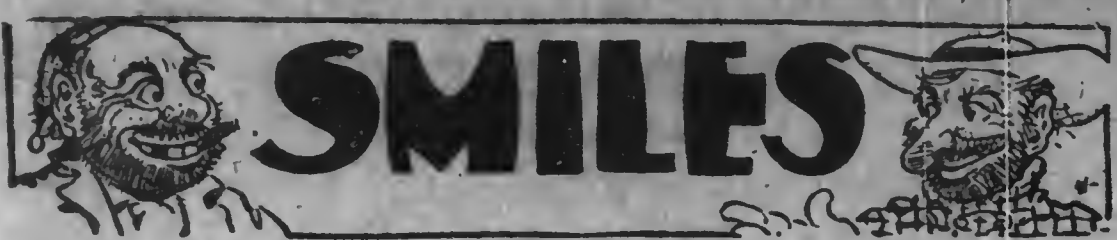
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HELPING THE CAUSE.

"A drummer," said Medill McCormick, "was waiting at Nola Chucky for the Southern Cannonball Limited. The train crawled in at last, nine hours late—a ramshackle, clattering thing, as ridiculous as an old-fashioned high-wheeled bicycle."

"The drummer got aboard. There seemed to be only one other passenger. The locomotive hooted, the bell changed, the wheels spun around, and steam hissed, but the train failed to move. Then there were more hoots, more puffs and hisses, and still the train didn't budge. Finally, after a third vain effort, the engineer got down and shouted to the passengers, whose heads stuck anxiously out of their respective windows:

"Say, I'll have to ask you two gents to climb off till I get her started!"—New York Tribune.

Literature.

Friend—Make any money on your last novel?

Author—You bet! I sold that description of the Palisades in chapter three to the Quick Line railroad for \$5,000; my tribute to the Plaster de Paris hotel in New York, chapter ten, brought me \$3,000 from the hotel people, and the United Resorts, Ltd., paid me another thousand for my rhapsody on the sunset in the Wampegong mountains, chapter thirty, where the hero takes her in his arms. What's left of it I think I can bolt down into a short story and make a ten-spot on it.—Puck.

No Solace There.

"My favorite football team," complained the gridiron enthusiast, "is losing right along this season."

"Well," said the baseball enthusiast, "it is always better to do your losing early in the season."

"I know that axiom goes good in baseball, but we've got such a darn short season."

TRUE TO HER WORD.



"Didn't Daisy tell you she was going to treat Jack real mean when he called?"

"Yes."

"Well, she sang for him all evening."

"My, oh, my! He didn't deserve that brutality."

Paradoxical.

I watched a girl upon the street and marveled as she wobbled—How she could beat it as she did, And yet be straightly hobbled.

Classifying Him.

"Brother Hardesty, can't you make your contribution for the education of the heathen a little larger than usual this year?"

"Dr. Goodman, I'm more than doubling it; I have just started that youngest boy of mine to college."

Sophisticated.

"You haven't asked me if you are the only girl I have ever kissed."

"It is not necessary."

"You know you are, eh?"

"No, I know I'm not. You don't kiss like an amateur. But you have not asked me if you are the first man I have ever permitted to kiss me."

"No, that isn't necessary, either."

Agreed.

"When one reads of unsanitary bakeries, this question of home-made bread becomes a weighty one."

"It is weighty, indeed, if your wife undertakes to make it."

A Need.

"There ought to be some place where people can be treated who think they are actors."

"Well, there are plenty of places where they cure hams."

His End.

"Jinks had a perfect craze for antiques."

"Perhaps he had, but he need not have carried his mania so far as to have married one."

Seems to Know Dibble.

"Dibble says he met a girl yesterday with such glorious eyes that he has been quite daffy ever since."

"I was under the impression that it dated back much farther than that."

"What are you talking about?"

"Dibble's—er—daffyhood."

Sympathy and a Knock.

"I'm so sorry for Mrs. Green."

"Why?"

"She has so much trouble, poor thing, and it's all her own fault, too."

MUFFLED KNOCKS.

"You don't know how I enjoy hearing you talk on art, Mrs. Foxby; it's better than going to a minstrel show."

"Tell me where you buy your cigars, old chap. I'd like to pass by there some day."

"Yes, indeed, Mrs. Highsome; I think you're quite good enough to vote. All you need is some knowledge of politics."

"I want to apologize, Chucksley, for having called you a red-headed ignominy; I see your hair is nearly black."

"I was just going out, Mrs. Kawler, but I'll be glad to have you come in and stay a minute or so."

WHICH?



"Don't you think Shakespeare Smith, the poet, has an interestingly mournful expression?"

"Sure! I wonder if it is caused by dyspepsia, due to overeating, or anemia, due to lack of food?"

Woof!

The men who make the "girly" show Do not do things by halves; They star a milkmaid chorus so That it can show its calves.

Beating the Game.

"Yes, sir," smiled Mr. Tyte-Phist, who was in a reminiscent mood, "when I was a youngster they played that old trick on me. The other boys got me out in the woods one dark night to hunt snipe."

"And they told you to hold the sack while they went off and drove the snipe into it," said one of the listeners.

"That's right. I stayed there blamned near all night, too. But they didn't get ahead of me, just the same. I beat 'em at their own game."

"How was that?"

"I kept the sack, by gum!"

Care of Children.

"Whistle, did you carry your books on the left side this morning?" demanded mother.

"Yes'm."

"Very well. Now, don't forget to carry them on the right side Monday morning."

"What difference does it make?" growled dad.

"That shows what kind of a father you are," snapped mother. "If the child didn't alternate, he might get curvature of the spine."

Just Words.

The Agent—Then we'll consider that settled.

The Actor—But—er—what about the contract?

The Agent—Oh, that's all right! A verbal contract'll do.

The Actor—Laddie, listen. The last time I had a verbal contract, I drew a verbal salary!—London Opinion.

ALL THE MOTORIST SAW.



Parker—Tell me about Switzerland—romantic Switzerland.

Barker—Well, there are a few bad places as you come down the mountains, but in the main the roads are pretty good.

Not Missed.

And when a pessimist pegs out, Drains life's last drop and drops the cup. The hole he leaves is like the hole. They put him in, 'tis soon filled up.

Literary Confidences.

Percollum—It's no light job, let me tell you, to write a descriptive poem 1,500 words long, even about a golden wedding. When I had finished this one, old chap, I was all in.

Regstaff (looking it over)—Well, comrade, that's more than ever will happen to the poem.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

LESSON FOR JANUARY 19

MAN'S FIRST SIN.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 3:1-12, 22-24. GOLDEN TEXT—"Every one that committeth sin is the bond servant of sin." John 8:34 R. V.

There are four natural divisions to this chapter in Genesis: I. The Temptation vv. 1-5; II. The Fall, vv. 6, 7; III. The Trial, vv. 8-13; IV. The Sentence vv. 14-24.

I. The Temptation vv. 1-5. Environment certainly did not cause our parents in the garden, to fall. How long after the creation of man this event occurred no one knows. Was it a real serpent? Why not? Did not Adam name all the animals? It is no stretch of imagination to believe the tradition that he conversed with them till driven from the garden. True Milton, yet Milton had Scripture authority, Rev. 12:9. We are also taught that Satan can assume disguises, 2 Cor. 11:14, etc.

The point of attack was to question the word of God; this is always the open doorway to all sin. False theology always leads in the end to false conduct. God had forbidden to eat of but one tree, chapter 2:17, but here Satan takes a partial truth to make a lie. "Ye shall not eat of the fruit of all the trees," v. 1 (R. V.). Eve did what Jesus did when he was tempted, replied with the words of God vv. 2 and 3. But though she saw through Satan's misrepresentation, she made the colossal mistake of parleying. Gaining that much ground Satan goes a step further. It is not death she need be fearful of; God would rather prevent her becoming like himself hence the prohibition not to partake of the fruit of the tree.

Eve's Mistake.

"Your eyes shall be opened . . . the woman saw." Human curiosity and a wrong ambition for a clearer knowledge have ever been fruitful sources of failure. Eve made the mistake of adding to God's words (2:17) and of allowing herself to see the one prohibition of the garden rather than the myriads of privileges.

II. The Fall, vv. 6, 7. The next step was but the entering wedge. The appeal was to the eyes, "It was a delight to the eyes," v. 6 R. V., "she took of it," see 1 John 2:16. When God gave command not to eat, he knew the danger of touching, 2 Cor. 6:17. There was of course a possible escape, 1 Cor. 10:13, even yet, but scarcely so. Eve had gone too far, hence she, and then Adam partook.

Adam's Fault.

Adam's fault was that he listened to his wife's persuasion (v. 17). Their desire for a present advantage, "become like God," overcame the fear of a future displeasure and illustrates the Hebrew word for sin, "missing the mark." Immediately their eyes were opened. What they saw now was not "desirable to look upon" and they made themselves girdles from the leaves of the fig trees. Man has ever since been seeking to cover his own shame.

III. The Trial vv. 8-13. Commit iniquity and human nature seeks concealment. Innocence never seeks cover. Sin makes cowards of us all. As the cool of the day approaches God walks in the garden. Of course he misses Adam and calls "Where art thou?" From that day on his call has resounded but man needs not the call.

IV. The Sentence vv. 14-24. Adam sought to throw the blame upon Eve and indirectly upon God who had given him Eve. No excuse but seeks to evade responsibility. We see, however, in the words of this section three great facts presented. First, the relation between the human race and the race of serpents. Everything that is evil, repulsive and vile is summarized in that phrase "that old serpent," Rev. 12:9. The trickery of a serpent, its venom, its uselessness, its resort to dark places, and man's natural instinct to kill a snake, all put together, is but a summary of the curse as recorded in verses 14 and 15.

Second, the everlasting conflict between man and the powers of evil. One reason we know this garden story is true is that it squares with our every day experience. It is as true to life as the laws of mathematics. The power of sin, its appeal to pride, to lust, to ambition, to the pleasure of the eyes, to any and all of the emotions, and the counter pull of an outraged conscience are too vivid a reality in our lives to be denied. And lastly there is the prophecy of one who should conquer this power and bring all things subject to himself. He who was to conquer that last enemy, death, 1 Cor. 15:24, 26. Having thus, partaken of the "tree of the knowledge of good and evil" thereby incurring the curse of labor and toil upon them God avoided the possibility of their partaking of "the tree of life and live forever" by sending them out of the garden and effectually preventing their return v. 24. But the tree of life was not lost forever and now we are urged to partake of it to our full. See Rev. 2:7.

Adam and Eve had the power of choice and this lesson reveals a faithful portrait of the drama of life.

DUTY TO DENY SELF

Extract From "Our Misunderstood Bible," by the Late H. Clay Trumbull.

"If any man would come after me," said Jesus, "let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me." Jesus makes the duty of denying self an essential requisite of Christian discipleship. A man cannot be a follower of Jesus unless he denies himself, or, as the Greek term indicates, denies himself utterly. The requirement is not the denial of anything, either little or much, to self, but the utter denial or self—a too often unrecognized difference.

As the term stands in the Greek, the injunction of our Lord to his every disciple, to "deny himself," includes the idea of turning one's self away from one's self, of rejecting self as the desire of self. It suggests the thought of two centers—self and Christ—the one to be denied and the other to be accepted, as an object of attraction and devotedness. Its use in the original seems to say: "If you would turn toward me, you must turn away from yourself. If you would accept me as the chief object of desire, you must renounce yourself as such an object. If you would henceforward live in my service, you must at once cease to live for your own pleasure and interest."

Real Meaning of the Summons.

It does not directly enjoin the suppression of self, or the overcoming of self, or the constant battling with self; but it calls to the turning away from self, the ceasing to live for self, the practical ignoring or forgetting of self as a center of interest and as an object of desire. Self-denial is self-ignoring in hearty self-surrender.

In every instance in which our Lord spoke of taking up the cross, or of bearing the cross as a test of discipleship, he used the term in the sense of voluntary life-surrender. The disciple of Christ must put his life at the disposal of Christ; he must do as Christ would have him do, rather than as he might personally prefer to do. He must live and move and be as one whose life is no longer at his own disposal. This must be his new thought with each new day, and it must control his every act and word and purpose. Not the suffering that might accompany crucifixion, but the surrender of life even to crucifixion for Christ's sake, was signified and symbolized in bearing the cross, as Lord enjoined.

Just here is where the conventional meaning of the term "cross-bearing" differs so widely from its biblical meaning. A "cross" is no longer understood to be a stake, a gibbet, or a gallows; but it includes anything that crosses, or thwarts, or vexes, or tries us, in our daily life-path; hence the bearing of a cross is now (mistakenly) supposed to be the bearing or enduring of trials and sufferings, petty or great, for Christ's sake.

Only Real Crosses.

There is no such thing as "little crosses" in one's daily life course, although one often hears such things spoken of. If a cross is a cross at all it is big enough to hang on, to die on. If it is not large enough for that, it is not a cross in the Bible sense.

It is true that cross-bearing, as a synonym of voluntary life-surrender, includes whatever of suffering, or of trial-enduring, or of personal privation, may come to one as a disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ; but it is not true that the essential thing in cross-bearing is suffering, or trial-enduring, or personal privation, for Christ's sake. Cross-bearing is the signifying of one's readiness to live or to die in Christ's service, with or without suffering—as the duty of the hour may require.—Sunday School Times.

Bearing the Marks.

"I . . . the marks of the Lord Jesus."—Gal. 6:17.

The exact marks of Paul will not be likely to be inflicted on us. Fetters, stonings, the lash, and the like will probably not be branded on our bodies.

We may have to learn to bear the marks of Christ in circumstances of ease and peace and prosperity. Then what are the marks of Christ when the vessel is sailing over calm and sunlit seas? These: That I obviously belong to him, never afraid to confess his name in joy or pain, in ease or woe, in want or abundance; that I commit my life without reservation to his authority—willing to walk on the sunny height, or "through the valley of the shadow of death;" to keep life or to risk it at his bidding; he is my king and lord, and I am at his disposal; I will march with him in triumph into the city, or watch with him in the agony of Gethsemane as he shall direct; that I will hold on to the way of his commandments in simplicity and unworshipfulness of life, through "evil report and good report," and will cheerfully bear witness to him.—Rev. Charles Brown.

Be Kind.

Have you ever noticed how much of Christ's life was spent in merely doing kind things? He spent a great proportion of his time simply in making people happy, in doing "good turns" to people. There is only one thing greater than happiness in the world, and that is holiness; and it is not in our keeping; but what God has put in our power is the happiness of those about us, and that is largely to be secured by our being kind to them.—Henry Drummond, D. D.

Malice drinks one-half of its own poison.—Seneca.

HIS BLESSED DAMOZEL

By ISOLA FORRESTER.

Creston discovered the little book on the lower left hand shelf in the back of the shop. He had been hunting a second-hand copy of "Vieux Paris," and here on top of the dusty calf-bound folios lay the fragile, fragrant volume.

It was fragrant. He lifted it cautiously to his face. The soft hand-tooled, fawn leather was odorous with some indefinable scent that stole along the nerves and stirred old dreams. Creston half closed his eyes and thought of wide desert reaches and a little purple silhouette of moving camels splashed up against the golden sky.

He stood a moment, crushing it irresolutely in his hand, rolling the velvety leather, feeling the exquisite texture of the paper, running his eyes over the old familiar lines.

"The Blessed Damozel leaned out, From the gold bar of heaven."

How under the light of Manhattan's sky had Rosetti's ethereal lady of the deep blue found her way on those huge dusty architectural tomes in Tucker's bookshop?

"Er-Tucker, you might put this in with the rest," Creston remarked quite casually, when he had finished his selections.

Old Tucker glanced sidelong from the book he was enjoying.

"That one, Mr. Creston?" he asked, sitting up suddenly.

"This little book of Rosetti selections."

"Not for sale," returned Tucker. "The book does not belong to me."

Creston looked at the inner blank leaf. It bore a name, "Wanda Phillips." It sang in his brain as he went out.

Every time he came back to the shop he found the little book in its place on top of Nuremberg etchings and old Munich studies. And each time he held it, he would look at the name and turn the pages over with a curious thrill of expectancy.

"How long will you wait for her to come back?" he asked one day.

Tucker glanced up sharply as if someone had broken a lock on a very private drawer in his life.

"She may come any day," he told him gruffly. "It stays there until she does."

"I would be willing to return it to her if you know where she lives?"

Tucker considered the request, stroking his white beard thoughtfully.

Suddenly the old fellow tilted his head to one side and chuckled.

"She left in a tiff, Mr. Creston. She had been dropping in here off and on for a year, picking up one book after another. One day I found that volume of Rosetti and it seemed to belong to her. The day she left it, she came to sell me back two or three books, and I would not take them."

"You've wasted time waiting for her to come back. Tell me where she lives, and I will take the book back."

Let me take the book with me now."

"Take it," said Tucker, slowly.

Creston went down Lexington avenue straight towards his own home square. But it is a curious square. One short block makes all the difference in its caste environment. Creston occupied a very comfortable bachelor suite on its south side. The old studio building was east of Third avenue.

He was bending over the narrow line of name plates at the press buttons when he caught the scent, and turned. She was slipping her key into the lock of the door, a splendor girl with a mass of wind blown reddish hair, and an eager, ivory white face. It was his Blessed Damozel with New York snow flakes on her little fur toque, and even in the narrow marble vestibule he knew that faint fragrance that had clung about the little book. He drew it from his coat pocket and held it out to her.

"Oh, where did you get it?" Just the least emphasis on the pronoun.

"Mr. Tucker was certain you had been ill, or you would have come for it."

"He sent you with it?" He liked the little ring of challenge in the tone of this. "I thought I had lost it somewhere else."

"I tried to buy it from the old man, but he would not sell of course," he stumbled on recklessly. "You see it is a very rare little book. I wanted to copy one or two bits from it if I might. I would return it soon."

She held it out to him quickly.

"If you are a friend of Mr. Tucker's, I don't mind."

"I am a friend," said Creston, gravely, "and more, I am your neighbor. I live just over in Gramercy park."

"You might mail it," she suggested.

"I don't want to mail it."

Tucker hardly seemed to notice either of them the next day. He sat buried behind a newly discovered treasure while they talked.

"The book is up in my den, Tucker, and so is she. We were married yesterday."

Everyone Knew It.

The newly-married pair had escaped from their demonstrative friends and were on the way to the depot when the carriage stopped. The bridegroom looked out of the window impatiently. "What's the matter, driver?" he called.

"The horse has thrown a shoe, sir," was the reply.

"Great Scott!" groaned the bridegroom, "even the horse knows we're just married."



(Conducted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

VIEWS OF EX-SALOONKEEPER

Former Owner of Many Dramshops Details Some of His Experiences—Drunkard Is Idiot.

Ben Parker, at one time the owner of many saloons in Des Moines, backed heavily by the brewing interests, who afterward gave up the business, says of his former experience:

"I defy any man to present one single argument that will stand the acid of criticism in favor of the liquor game. I have witnessed the working man spend for drink the money that ought to have bought shoes for his children; have watched the business man spend money over the saloon bar that belonged to other people, and I have been particeps criminis to more woe than the bubonic plague ever spread in its most aggressive form. I tell you that the drunkard is more to be pitied than censured. He is a helpless, weak-brained idiot, and is fostered in his prostration by the evils of his surroundings. If all men were strong-minded the saloon would soon go out of business, but unfortunately most men are weaker than their environment and fall before the allurements of vice. It is the absolute removal of these surroundings that will assure the betterment of society, and the way to do it is to stamp out the saloon, the brewery and the distillery. It will require the united effort of the strong to bring about the desired end."

SALOONS MISSED HIS WAGES

Entombed Miner Was Glad One Pay Day Passed Without Saloonkeepers Getting His Pay.

In one of the mines of Pennsylvania there was a cave-in which imprisoned a miner named Jack Thornton. The accident happened on Friday afternoon, and the fellow-laborers of the entombed man set to work at once to dig him out. It was not until Sunday morning, however, that they reached his prison chamber, and by this time they were wondering whether he had been suffocated or starved to death. One of them stuck his head through the aperture made by the picks of the rescuers and called out:

"Jack, are you all right?"

"All right," came the reply, and then, after a pause, "What day is this?"

"Sunday," answered the friend.

"Gee!" exclaimed Jack. "I'm glad of that. That was one Saturday night when those saloonkeepers didn't get my wages."

BACK DOOR TO THE SALOON

Wide Use of by Liquor Dealers to Cast Out Those No Longer Profitable to Their Trade.

It is said that it is better to have the "front doors" of a saloon open than its "back doors." Many of us think that it is much better that any business which tends to the demoralization of a community, should be done on the sly, and in violation of law, and amid conditions tending to disgust and repel, rather than under the sanction of law, and with surroundings calculated to attract customers. But, however that may be, the "open door" saloon (that is, the saloon that pretends to observe the restrictions in a license law) is always attended by its "back door" satellites, or those saloons that cater to the poor creatures who have been first lured to ruin by the "open door," and then cast out as no longer fit to be served at so-called decent bars.—Col. Fred N. Dow.

Its Subtle Influence.

It is because of the narcotic nature of alcohol, which paralyzes first the highest and noblest functions of the brain, then gradually the nerves and muscles, and finally consciousness, that the drinker thinks himself better than before, while he is gradually losing the ability to locate himself and to take note of the serious disturbances going on in the machinery and substance of his body.—Dr. W. Pfaff.

Claim of Saloon Keepers.

The claim of saloon keepers to freedom in their traffic is the claim to spread disease, sin and pauperism. Education, the elevation of the masses, liberty—all that the age admires—is set at naught by this dreadful evil. The individual conscience is the first arm in opposing it, but the individual conscience has to be strengthened and supplemented by law.—Archbishop Ireland.

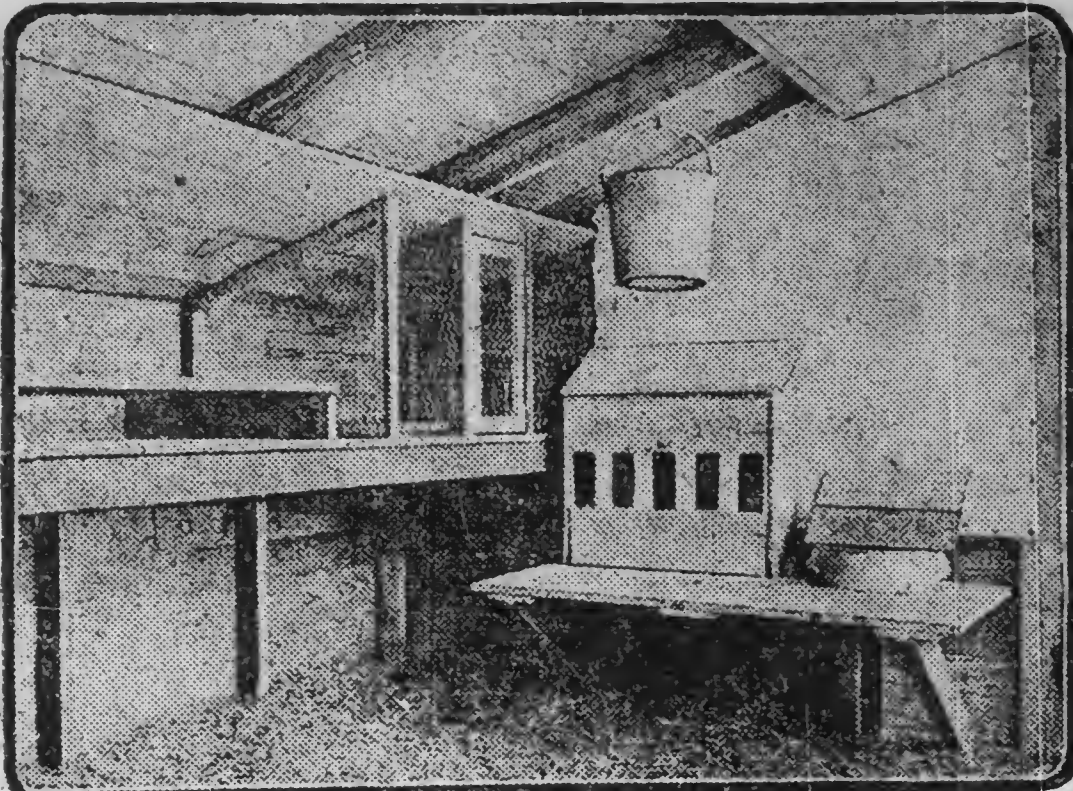
Well Answered.

"The Christian Endeavorers aim to wipe out the saloon by July 4, 1920. Would it not be better to influence the men so that they would use the saloon temperately?"—Both Sides (Liquor Journal).

"Well, dear 'B. S.,' we have been trying that kind of thing for many a day, but as soon as we get the men just about 'learn't' they slide into the slums or are sent to the penitentiary or slip their necks into the hangman's noose!"—The Northwestern Patriot.

PRODUCTION OF EGGS IN COLD MONTHS DEPENDS ON FEED AND CARE GIVEN HENS

Houses Should Be in Good Shape and Birds in Good Health—Keep Them Busy Working Through Deep Litter for Their Morning Meal to Instill Vigor—Dust Bath Is Essential.



Interior of Well Furnished Poultry House.

As the winter months are on and the eggs are soaring high in price, it means that good care should be taken of the fowls. See that the houses are in good shape and the birds are in good health. Now is the time to give a little condition powder in the mash to regulate their systems if they are sluggish after the moult, as it will live them up for their work.

During the cold days, writes C. L. Parkhurst, in Feathers, get a good, deep litter to make them work for their morning feed, as it will give them vigor. Don't feed too much, so that they will fill up and sit around and get in the corner and mope. Give them a small allowance in the early morning, so that by ten o'clock they will be ready for a little green food that will live them up again and keep the ball rolling. About one o'clock they will relish a small feed of mash or ground bone.

That will keep them busy until their night feed, which should be of hardy grain and warm, so their organs will have some work to do overnight. In this way they will welcome you every time you go in the house with their song and cheer that means health and vigor. It won't be many weeks before the eggs will begin to come your way, and you will get a good return for your work. A good many think if you feed a hen in the morning and give a little ice water to drink that is all you should do. But the more we work with our hens the better the returns we will get.

Every time you go in your house, if it is ten times a day, pick the litter up in a pile and put in a handful of wheat, and see what enjoyment the birds will have kicking it around and singing as they do it. This shows joy and happiness. If you keep this up all winter, you will not have any sick and puny birds. When breeding season comes your stock will be full of vigor, and the result will be fertile eggs, strong and vigorous chicks, that if properly hatched and brooded will grow up to good and healthy stock that will be a pleasure for you

to see and the neighbors to enjoy. The dust bath is just as essential in winter as it is in summer. Lice multiply in winter as well as in summer; not so rapidly, of course, yet fast enough in the average poultry house to make life a torture to the hens if nothing is done to keep the pests in check. The dust bath will help in the fight against the pests as much as anything else.

The dust must be dry when put out for the fowls' use. Chickens will not dust in damp earth in cold weather. The dust should be fine also. As it is collected, sift it, so as to discard all the stones and lumps. The supply of dust in the poultry house ought to be renewed at frequent intervals. Hence the importance of collecting a considerable amount of it.

In two or three weeks the dust boxes will become fouled, and they should be emptied then and refilled with a fresh supply. On very cold days it is a good idea to slightly warm the dust before taking it to the chicken's quarters. Where the flock is not large, and only a small amount of dust is required, it can be warmed in the house without much trouble. Then, when it is taken to the poultry quarters, place it in the sunshine or the light of the windows.

Another important essential for the poultry flock is a plentiful supply of grit. This probably is a more important essential than the dust bath. A hen may get a long without the dust bath, but she cannot get along without grit. Grit is the hen's teeth. The gizzard of a fowl requires it, and when this organ does not contain grit the food consumed by the fowl cannot be digested, and consequently it is wasted.

The birds that are not equipped to digest their food properly are not going to lay many eggs, even if they keep in good health; but the chances are that they will not keep in good health. Bowel trouble in the flock can be often traced to an insufficient supply of grit, and a large number of the hens may die from this cause.

EXPERIMENTS IN USING SKIMMILK

Found Best at South Dakota Station to Stick to One Kind for Good Pork.

In a report of a recent test at the South Dakota Experiment Station to determine the comparative value of sweet skimmilk, sour skimmilk and buttermilk with corn for pork production, the following statement is found:

"Each bushel of corn fed without milk yielded an average of 11.9 pounds of pork. Each bushel of sweet skimmilk fed with 154 pounds of sweet skimmilk yielded an average of 17.9 pounds of pork. Each bushel of sweet skimmilk fed with 153 pounds of sour skimmilk yielded an average of 17.6 pounds of pork. Each bushel of buttermilk fed with 153 pounds of buttermilk yielded an average of 17.7 pounds of pork. The records show that an average of 153 pounds of milk and one bushel of corn yielded an average of 17.7 pounds of pork."

From which two lessons may be drawn. First, what is generally known, that milk added to corn makes a much more economical ration than corn alone. And second, that the hog makes as efficient use of any one of the forms of milk as of either of the others.

So from a practical standpoint it doesn't matter whether we feed sweet skimmilk, sour skimmilk or buttermilk. It no doubt is best, however, to stick to one kind. As to palatability, individual taste, that probably varies in hogs as it does in people—some like the milk best in one form and some in another, and we can't please all.

Feeding Value of Alfalfa.

Alfalfa leaves contain most of the feeding value of the alfalfa plant.

PAYING HENS ARE FROM BEST STRAINS

Profitable Birds are Delight to the Eye and Help to Fill Pocketbook.

The paying hen is usually hatched from a paying strain. The paying hen that comes out of a flock of good-for-nothing birds is seldom met and is not worth hunting for. It takes time, it takes money and it takes born sense to produce a flock of paying hens. It takes a very little neglect to send this flock back to the class of the nonpaying birds.

Paying birds are a delight to the eye. You show them to your friends and linger in your description of what they are and what they have done for you. This class of birds, because they pay, receive thought and attention from you. You will gladly take care of them; you are willing to properly mate and feed them, and you look for fresh blood to improve them.

Paying birds never make up a large part of your flock when you sell the cream of the choice chicks every year. Money-making flocks are made up of the best you raise, always letting the second quality go to market.

Paying birds live in houses free from vermin and supplied with pure air and water. They get food that is needed to bring the profit to the proper point. Cheap food because it is cheap never helped to produce the paying hen and keep her running to the nest.

Hens that pay splendid profits are what the world is asking for, is looking for and is demanding. Are you going to be among the breeders who will fill the orders for this kind of birds?

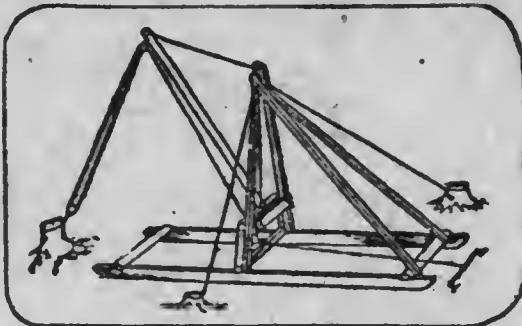
Comfort for Pigs.

Don't forget the pigs on cold nights, but give them a good warm bed of straw.

DEVICE FOR PILING STUMPS

Machine Designed by Wisconsin Man Found Quite Successful—Details of Construction.

A stump and log piler which has been quite successfully used by many settlers in upper Wisconsin is that which was designed by Frank Conrath of Rusk county. After the stumps have been pulled or blown out the piler can be moved into the field and the "roots" and waste logs can be piled ready for burning. By tilting the piler on one side the swinging boom or arm will carry the stumps to the lower side of the machine where they can be easily piled, says the Iowa Homestead. Following is the bill of lumber and hardware required to construct a piler: Three skids (6 inches by 8 inches by 22 feet), three



Stump and Log Piler.

cross beams (8 feet long), two standards for a frame (3 inches by 8 inches by 18 feet), two brace poles (6 inches by 6 inches by 20 feet), one pole for swinging boom (8 inches by 8 inches by 20 feet), a few timbers of planks to set boom on, 150 feet (1 inch by 2 inches) steel cable for main line and guy ropes, three steel blocks for main pulling cable and two small blocks for guy cables.

KEEP ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES

Few Minutes Needed to Keep Up Set of Books Will Yield Large Returns to Farmer.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

A farm is a combination of enterprises, and a study of each enterprise in its relation to the others is of the utmost importance. Wheat may be a profitable crop to grow, oats an unprofitable crop. Records of the separate farm enterprises will show the facts in each case.

Labor distribution records are seldom kept by farmers, yet such records are in many respects equally as important as the cash account. A good bank balance is often the result of the efficient use of farm labor.

Crops which are grown at a profit may, by being fed to a poor class of live stock, have this profit turned into a loss. Live stock records, although not so easy to keep as those on crops, are often more useful to the farmer. It is poor policy to lose by injudicious feeding the profits on the crops grown.

Live stock production records are a guide to the qualities of animals kept; such records are of the utmost importance to the dairyman.

Good accounts are within the reach of every farmer. The few minutes regularly spent on them will yield larger returns than an equal amount of time devoted to farm work, provided proper use is made of the information the records contain.

CARE OF HORSE AND STABLE

Powder Good for Skin Disorders Is Given—Many Crooked Legs of Colts May Be Saved.

The following powder given each day is said to be good for skin disorder in horses: Finely powdered iodine of potash, four ounces; granulated sugar and common salt, of each one pound. Mix well together and divide into 32 powders. Feed no corn but let the grain feed be oats and wheat bran. Use tincture of iodine on the lumps every second day until the skin becomes a little tender.

Dr. Smeed says that many a crooked limbed colt can be helped by using a mixture of alcohol two parts and olive oil one part on the knees and tendons twice per day and each thorough hand rubbing. Each time straighten the leg and bring it into place several times. This will stretch the tendons and loosen up the joints and ligaments. Don't be afraid to rub and manipulate the legs into proper form.

Garden Rubbish.

A few old fence rails, built together in a square in the garden, will hold all the rubbish that is fit for decomposing. Add to it the weeds from the garden and manure and all ashes from the house. Pour the wash water over it and allow it to pack thoroughly. It will be of value for next spring, while it concentrates now all the wash refuse and prevents the hens from broadcasting it again.

Profit in the Hog.

Years of experience and close observation, together with a carefully kept account of all feed, etc., have demonstrated that there is no more profitable animal on the farm than the hog; and no variety of farm stock that will so quickly lift a man from dependence to independence when properly fed and cared for.

Quail Is Neglected.

A part of the poultry on the farm is that covey of quail you have observed in the back fields somewhere, and a little attention to those small fowls is worth while.

Treatment of Diarrhoea.

The best treatment for young chicks with diarrhoea is hulled rice and boiled milk.

FEW NON-PRODUCTIVE HENS

Several Found Among Competitors at National Egg Contest That Never Laid an Egg.

One of the surprises of the national egg contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., was that several hens among the competitors were found that never laid an egg. They seemed healthy and ate as heartily as other hens in the pen, but never laid a single egg.

How to account for this is a matter that puzzles the experts. We don't know that they could find out, says the Kansas Farmer, even by killing the hens and examining them. They can only say they were non-productive. The finding of these non-producing hens could only be found out by the use of trap nests, where a daily record was kept of all the hens that laid or didn't lay any eggs.

It is undoubtedly true that there are a great many non-productive hens in the flocks of this country, and it would be a fine thing if they could be found out, so as to be eliminated from the flocks. The use of the trap nests for this purpose, on the ordinary farm, is out of the question, for the farmer would not have the time to attend to them even if he did have the nests.

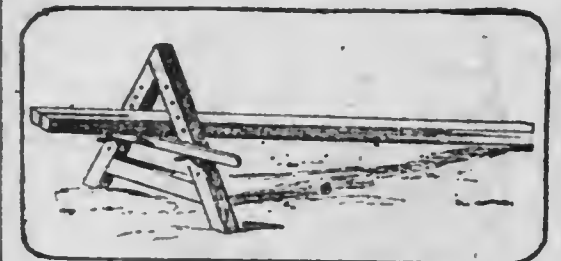
Still, he can do a great deal towards the elimination of the non-producers by observation. He can get rid of all the hens that are over three years old, for after that age they do not lay many eggs. The superfluous roosters that are generally on every farm are, of course, in the non-productive class, and should be disposed of at once.

METHOD FOR HOLDING WORK

Where Heavy Timbers Are to Be Sawn Plan Shown in Illustration Will Be Satisfactory.

(By WILLIAM GROTZINGER, in the Scientific American.)

A good way to hold large, heavy work that is to be sawed is shown in the sketch. The work is passed through the triangular opening in a wooden frame, nearly in the form of the letter A. When the frame and work lie at an obtuse angle they constitute a three-legged stool. The upper edges of the board become wedged fast in the sides of the triangle, and the lower side of the board rests upon a cross piece, which can be placed at



Device for Holding Timbers.

various heights, according to the size of work that is to be held. In sawing, the man rests his knee on the work, near the top of the frame, and the board is changed end for end, when sawn through half its length.

PROPER CARE FOR PASTURES

Mistake to Think That Close Cropped Blades Will Produce the Most Feed During Summer.

A man needs and wants all the income he can get safely from land. It must be that some of us really believe that more can be gotten from a field by close pasturing than by letting the grass have a chance to get and keep ahead of the stock. If it were not believed certainly there would not be so much close pasturing. The man who is hardest up and needs the most income, too often is the one that overstocks his grass. It is a big mistake to think that an acre of grass plants will produce the most feed during the summer by keeping the blades cropped close to the ground. It simply cannot, but will produce less than it should and would if there were good leaf surface to enable the plants to do their work of growing. Plenty of leaf surface is necessary to rapid growth. The way to get the most possible pastureage from a field during the season is to let the grass get a fair start in the spring and then let it keep ahead of the stock. And then there is another year coming, as we believe, and the field too closely pastured this year cannot produce a full crop of grass next year. These things being true, they should be believed.

Feeding Green Corn.

Feeding green fodder corn to cows in the pasture leads to no end of restlessness. They seem to imagine that every man, horse, or team crossing the fields is bringing them corn. They are constantly chasing every vehicle that comes in sight, expecting to get a feed of corn. While it is some more trouble to feed in the stable, it seems to be the only satisfactory way of feeding corn to cows while they are on grass.

Chicken Relish Sour Milk.

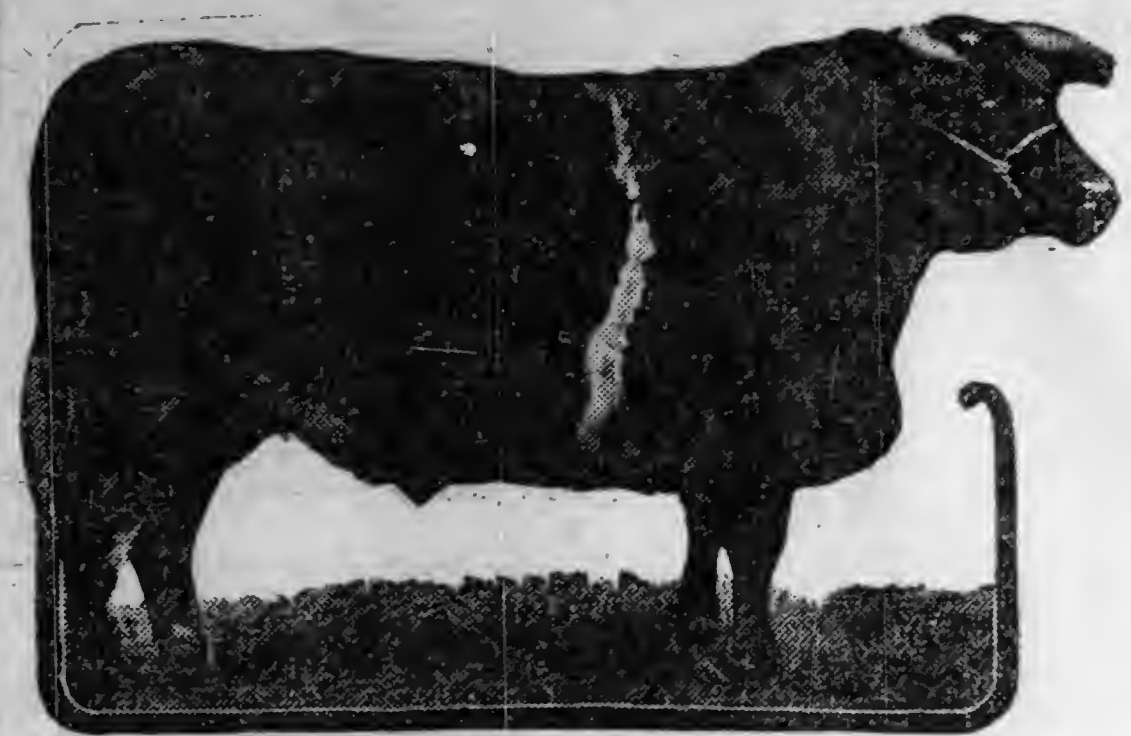
Sour milk is more relished by fowls than sweet milk; sweet skim milk is best for mixing mash. The birds will drink more milk if given either uniformly sour or uniformly sweet than when given sweet one day and sour the next. When the milk is separated after souring, use the whey to wet the mash.

Toadstools.

Twenty-two persons were killed within a week in New York and vicinity by eating toadstools. Grocers are cautioned to use the greatest care in buying mushrooms and the producers are warned with equal earnestness.

INEXPERIENCED CATTLE FEEDERS SUFFER HEAVY LOSS IN PREPARING FOR SHIPMENT

Larger Amount of Feed Is Consumed by the Beef Animals Than Any Other on the Farm—As a Rule Feeds Are Lacking in Protein—Secret of Shipping Is to Have Them Well Fed.



A Prize Winning English Shorthorn Steer.

Beef cattle should be found on every farm where cattle are not handled for the exclusive production of milk. Whether or not the farmer enters the dairy business or handles beef cattle, should depend upon the amount of labor available in proportion to the crops produced, the demand for milk and its products, and the equipment for the proper production of milk. Beef cattle will consume a larger amount of feed than any other class of farm animals in proportion to the labor necessary in handling them. They are especially adapted to the utilization of roughage, require a small outlay for buildings and equipment, and return to the soil a very large percentage of the plant food consumed, thus reducing expense of fertilizer.

It is not always the heaviest feeders who get the best results. Every animal requires certain nutrients that enable it to perform its best work. If these nutrients are not supplied in the proper proportions, it means that the animal must consume and adjust larger amounts of some of the elements that it can use, in order to get enough of the others. Economical feeding requires that nutrients be supplied to animals in the proportion needed. As a rule, farm feeds are lacking in protein. If one is feeding cornstalks or wild hay, the farm grains will supply enough protein to meet the animal's needs for best work. This is especially true of dairy cows and young stock. When this form of roughage must be fed, some such feed as bran, middlings or oil-meal must form a reasonable proportion of the grain ration, in order that the protein supply may be maintained.

Inexperienced cattle feeders frequently suffer quite a heavy loss on account of the shrinkage in weight between the time the cattle are taken from the pasture and the time they reach the market. The shrinkage is usually due to the careless feeding in transit, or lack of preparation of the cattle before they are put on the

cars. Experienced shippers seem to be agreed on the point that cattle which have been heavily fed for some weeks, should be prepared for shipment by withholding the usual grain feed for a day or two previous to shipping, and substituting for this grain feed roughage in the shape of good hay. Some very good advice along this line is given by John Clay in Henry's Feeds and Feeding, as follows:

A day or two previous to shipping, feed the cattle in a pen, and feed hay only. The secret of shipping all classes of cattle is to place them on the cars full of food, but with as little moisture as possible.

A steer full of water is apt to have loose bowels and show up badly in the yards; properly handled, cattle should arrive in the sale pens dry behind and ready for a good fill of water—not very thirsty, but in good condition to drink freely. Many shippers think that by salting their cattle or feeding them oats they can fool the buyers, but it always goes against them to use unnatural amounts.

As to feed on the road, nothing equals good sweet hay, which excels corn or other grains, because it is easily digested and does not fever the animal. Of water in midsummer, care must be taken to supply the animal wants, whereas in winter a steer can go for many hours without a drink. Cattle should arrive at the sale yards at from 5 to 8 a. m., appearing on the scene as near the latter hour as possible, since they always look better just after they have been fed and watered.

Funkhouser advises feeding all the hay the cattle will eat, and reducing the grain feed at least one-half two or three days before shipping. For steers in transit, allow 250 pounds of hay and one and one-half bushels of grain per car. Steers on pasture that have had corn should be taken off pasture twenty-four hours before shipping, and allowed half a feed of corn with plenty of hay.

KAFIR IS AS GOOD AS CORN FOR FEED

Silage Made From It Is Even Better Than Ordinary Kind for Live Stock.

Kafir is as good a feed as corn. Because farmers are learning this, kafir has become one of the most important crops grown in Kansas today. The grain is valued highly as a feed for all classes of live stock. In feeding, five bushels of kafir seed are considered as being equivalent to four bushels of shelled corn. It should be ground for all classes of live stock, excepting poultry, as it is so hard that they do not masticate it thoroughly if it is fed whole. It should never be fed wet.

Silage made from kafir excels corn silage as a feed, as the percentage of grain and leaf to stalk is much higher in the kafir. The same thing is true in regard to kafir fodder and corn stover.

Some of the farmers over the state cut their kafir with a corn binder. They then cut the heads off with a knife, similar to a tobacco cutter, only much larger, which is attached to the side of a wagon box. The heads are allowed to fall into the wagon box and are then threshed. The fodder which is left is excellent feed. Some persons have advocated the feeding of this fodder to horses suffering from the heaves, but Dr. C. W. McCampbell, assistant professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas Agricultural college, says that it has no more value for this purpose than any other similar feed.

Keeping Sheep in Condition.

Doctoring sheep is expensive and often unsatisfactory, unless the symptoms of the disease are clearly understood. If sheep are not exposed to bad weather in the late fall, and are given proper care and feed, there is not much show for disease, unless brought in from other flocks. With sheep an ounce of prevention is worth considerably more than a pound of cure.

PREVENTING GRUB IN HEAD OF SHEEP

Noses of Animals Should Be Tarred Often During Fly Time to Repel Pests.

The condition known as grub in the head is caused by the presence in the cavities of the head between the eyes of the larva (worm stage) of the sheep bot fly. The trouble is confined to sheep and occasionally goats. The eggs are laid in the nostrils of the sheep during the summer by a yellowish-gray fly somewhat larger than the house fly. The eggs hatch and work their way up into the cavities of the head between the eyes, according to the Southern Agriculturist, but not in the brain. They attach themselves there and remain about ten months, when they loosen their holds and are sneezed out and burrow into the ground. There they pass through another stage, emerging in a month or six weeks an adult fly, and the life cycle is begun over again.

A few grubs may not cause enough trouble to be noticed. However, if there are many a thick, dirty, white or yellowish discharge is caused; coughing and sneezing, tossing of the head and weakened gait. Sometimes death results.

A veterinarian can relieve the sheep by trephining, but prevention of infection is a better practice. In fly time the noses of the sheep should be tarred often. Some force their sheep to take their salt through an auger hole and keep it smeared with tar during fly time. A dark shed where the sheep may escape from the flies is a great help.

Small Farms.

A farmer near Philadelphia took a little farm of 15 acres. Upon that farm he was enabled to grow the first year enough to winter two head of cattle and a horse, and in a number of years he was able to winter 30 head of cattle and two horses, and had hay to sell. He employed a man and a boy. If you figure that up it comes to about 20 men on 100 acres of land.

SERIAL STORY

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SYNOPSIS.

In a spirit of fun Mayor Bedight, a summer visitor, is chased through the woods by ten laughing girls, one of whom he catches and kisses.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

The court hesitated. Finally, turning to the witness, Judge Vining asked:

"What were the sounds like?" a flame of color lighting up her face.

The mayor made a mental note of the color.

"Well," began the witness soberly, "it sounded like—the old pass-word of the Elks—'Jolly corks!'"

"Pulled?" demanded the judge, resigning herself to sacrifice.

"Yes, your honor—and smothered in honey!"

"That will do!" determined the judge, hiding her eyes behind her handkerchief. "Harriet Brooks," ignoring the state's attorney, "will you take the stand?"

The prisoner arose from his soap box.

"Your honor," he said gallantly, "in deference to Mine Host, from whose culinary department there wafts to me the uncanny call of fried eggs and waffles, and because of the delicate situation the victim of my assault may find herself in should the case proceed, I have determined to plead guilty and throw myself upon the mercy of the court. I—I am guilty as charged. Guilty, I say—and proud of it!"

He sat down soberly, but his eyes were fastened on the face of the judge. She turned upon him fiercely.

"For this unseemly conduct, I, the judge, fine you ten days at Squirrel Inn. Beginning tomorrow morning, you will be the servile slave of the ten young women whose feelings you have outraged. Tomorrow you will start alphabetically down the list and for a day you will do the bidding of the girl who falls to your lot. What-ever she instructs you to do, you will do. Should you again transgress you will be—be fined for life!" savagely.

"If, at the end of the ten days, you have acquitted yourself honorably, you may go your way in peace. Have you anything to say for yourself?"

His honor arose submissively. "I accept the terms," he said, eagerly. "I protest—but I accept."

"And should you desert," continued the judge, "I shall not hesitate to use this evidence against you!" pulling from the front of her shirtwaist a bulky document. "Possibly you may recognize it!" tauntingly.

The prisoner gasped.

"My bill!"

"Yes!" replied the judge, piercing him with a cold look of scorn, "you may well say, 'My bill!'"

He bowed his head.

"Court adjourned!" snapped the judge. "Breakfast is served."

CHAPTER III.

A jest is a jest, but the following letter, received by "His Honor, the Mayor" next morning, suggested a straw too much for the Asiatic rumpant's back. Tersely, it said:

"Squirrel Inn, 'Sunday Morning.

"Mr. Walter Bedight,

"Mayor of Ossian:

"Dear Sir: The levity of your demeanor at yesterday's trial and the ostensibly nonchalant attitude you chose to take of the sentence inflicted, leads me to believe that you are considering this very serious matter altogether too lightly. Under ordinary circumstances a handsome trifter might ride into a woman's camp like Lochinvar, boldly grasp a pretty girl in his arms and kiss her, without paying a more severe penalty than the scorn of the camp, and a few surface scratches. And even you, evidently a gentleman as well as a politician, might have escaped with a fitting rebuke had you been luckier. Unencumbered by baggage and feeling unbound by our court to remain, you could have drifted away into the evening shadows and laughed at our efforts to restrain you.

"But, Mr. Bedight, as a candidate for representative at the coming election, for which you are evidently re-couping your vital forces in this tranquil spot, you will scarcely desert while we have in our possession a document so incriminating as that found by us yesterday in your wake through the dogwood swamp.

"The document itself is evidence enough, if given publicly, to lose you the votes of almost every woman in the district. Such treachery as you have in mind—the drafting of a bill against woman's suffrage—will not be

countenanced by the fair voters of this land, once the facts are in their possession!

"I trust you realize the enormity of your crime and the hold we have on you. Should you be unwise enough to violate the sentence of this court, the news of your duplicity will be sent to the women's clubs of your district, to be followed by unimpeachable evidence in your own handwriting—the bill itself. I am satisfied that your better judgment will prevail and that you will serve your sentence as becomes a gentleman and a candidate. This being Sunday, you will be allowed your liberty to go and come as you please and fortify your mind against the ordeal you are about to experience. On Monday morning you will inaugurate your sentence by beginning with Mae Andrews, whose name appears first on the alphabetical list. Mae is a stunning blonde with hair like spun flax and cheeks like the down of an Alberta peach. She is city broke and a high stepper, has a dozen Beau Brummels infatuated and loves to see enamored men turn somersaults in the service of the queenly sex. You will do what she tells you—even to jumping through a hoop, should she demand it.

"For purposes of assignment, I give you herewith the list of your owners and the days of your servitude, as follows:

"Monday, Mae Andrews.
"Tuesday, Mabel Arney
"Wednesday, Harriet Brooks
"Thursday, Margaret Farnsworth
"Friday, Alice Mason
"Saturday, Molly McConnell
"Sunday—open date for repentance
"Monday, Cleo Summers
"Tuesday, Lucille Walters
"Wednesday, Bess Winters
"Thursday, 'Jack' Vining

"It comes to our knowledge that you are very desirous of reaching your district on the Saturday night following, where you are to open your campaign. Should you prove yourself a perfect gentleman during the interim and serve your sentence with due humility, we will return to you the incriminating bill and permit you to depart in peace.

"But for every indiscretion on your part, you will be given a ten days' sentence under the same conditions now governing. The court has endeavored to impress you with the seriousness of your situation and shall feel no regret should you, in your heedlessness, fail to grasp its import. 'Given this day and date under my letter seal at Squirrel Inn, Dingledale, Wisconsin.

"'JACK' VINING, Judge."

Walter Bedight, mayor and candidate for the legislature, frowned. Plainly, here was a predicament. The humor of the situation had fled. The plucked attitude of the "judge" toward him was plain. It was more than this, it was "catty." She ran after him and he kissed her, a perfectly natural thing for a handsome bachelor to do if the pursuer were pretty—and goodness knows Jackie Vining was enough of that to give almost any inquisitive young man palpitation of the heart!

But even male judges have a way of their own, absolute and unrelenting, while a woman judge, pretty, vivacious, enticing, captured in a dogwood swamp and kissed against her will—Bedight shuddered at his possible fate!

The fury of a woman osculated is frequently as accentuated as the anger of a woman scorned! And he was the goat!

Deep in a quandary of ways and means, the luckless politician, mentally berating the fatal day of woman suffrage, wandered into the cool, umbrageous wood.

It was midsummer and the forest was a sylvan retreat where monk and man might lose his troubles in the rippling of the rills and receive divine unction from the nature god ruling with soothing zephyrs and elixirs of efflorescence.

Bedight penetrated far into the heart of the wood, where dryads romp along the sunbeamed way through interstices in the trees, where mother brown thrushes peep from



"Jackie" Vining.

sheltered nests and frisking squirrels chatter of the hickory nuts a-ripening upon the scraggly trees.

And then he saw her!

Like Psyche, she stooped beside a quiet pool, above her the spreading branches of a water elm. Beside her on the brink the harebell grew and to her ear there came from down below the rhythmic cadence of a brooklet's song, the same song that, in crescendo or diminuendo, it had sung for centuries, the ever chanted, perpetual song of the brook!

He stole softly forward on tip-toe. Absorbed in her mood, she gave no

heed. The rich outline of her figure thrilled him and on her golden hair the sheen of the morning radiated like a halo on the head of a Titian masterpiece. Step by step he drew near, cautiously. Little by little he crept forward until he stood with his hand upon the trunk of a tree. And then, quietly, fearlessly, he stepped behind her, his shadow falling over her shoulder upon the placid waters of the pool.

With a cry of alarm she sprang to her feet and faced him. He stood his ground boldly, but in his eyes there was an appeal.

"Forgive me," he said evenly. "I—you needed the shadow of a man to complete the picture."

"You flatter yourself," she replied coldly.

He started to speak, impulsively, to plead for forgiveness, but she held up her hand mandatorily.

"I hold no conversation with prisoners outside of court," she said, austere.

Turning from the pool, she stood before him as one in authority.

"I am going. Wait here. Do not follow me," she admonished.

He sat down beside the pool. As he did so, for a fleeting moment the form of a lithe and graceful woman fell over his shoulders upon the drowsy waters—but the face was turned toward the backward trail.

"Everything—even mythology—is twisted," he growled, "in these parlous days of woman suffrage."

He turned his head to catch a glimpse of her, flitting through the trees, but unlike Lot's wife, she did not look back.

The mayor sighed. "What an awful mess a man can get into," he sorrowed, "through the perfectly harmless diversion of kissing!"

CHAPTER IV.

Monday morning dawned with a purple glow that melted into molten



"Guilty, I Say, and Proud of It."

glory as the sun came up and painted the hills and valleys with delight. Flute notes of harmony thrilled from fitting birds and the incense of fragrant flowers gave joy to the olfactory nerves as his honor, the mayor and Mae Andrews tripped down the front steps of Squirrel Inn and made for the boat landing, the girl in the lead, the man behind, carrying a lunch basket and fishing tackle.

"Do you really and truly believe, Mr. Bedight," babbled the girl over her shoulder, "that there are just as good fish in the sea as have ever been caught?"

The mayor laid down his burden on the dock and smiled confidently into the pretty face of his interrogator.

"An unmarried man," he began, carefully, "would answer yes; a married man, most assuredly, would deny the allegation and say no."

The young woman, with a glance of mischief in her eyes, asked innocently:

"And you?"

"I would say, if a prisoner might express himself without implication," questioningly, "that it depends upon the bait!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Ghost Gave the Tip.

An extraordinary story of a gambling "tip" from the regions of spirits is that of Signor Crotta, the station-master at Cicignano, near Naples. Signor Crotta speculated one franc at a weekly lottery, and now finds himself in consequence the lucky winner of \$120,000. On learning the good tidings Crotta's first task was to telegraph to the directorate of the State Railways his resignation. He is a married man, and has a daughter who is a local schoolmistress. The station-master is also setting apart a sum for masses on behalf of his dead aunt, whose ghost, he avows, appeared to him in the early hours of the fateful morning bidding him gamble on four numbers which she revealed to him, all of which eventually proved lucky ones.

Seaweed Made Valuable.

It is estimated that those engaged in the industry of gathering seaweed and reducing it to gelatinous food in Japan alone number 600,000 persons. Within recent years seaweeds have been introduced into the English kitchen. The edible species, served with roast meats, have been found to be very palatable. Devonshire and Japanese seaweeds are employed largely in the London industry.

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SYNOPSIS.

In a spirit of fun Mayor Bedight, a summer visitor, is chased through the woods by ten laughing girls, one of whom he catches and kisses. The girls form themselves into a court and sentence him to do the bidding of one of their number each day for ten days. A legislative measure opposing woman suffrage, which dropped from the mayor's pocket, is used to compel him to obey the mandates of the girls.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

She took her seat in the boat and Bedight pushed off. The east was a riot of effulgence and the lapping waves broke in crested turrets of gold as they gurgled and splashed on their way to meet the boat. Rowing steadily, the mayor studied the face of the girl opposite—the face of a patrician, softened by clear blue, kindly eyes and beautified by amorous red lips. Unconsciously Bedight caught himself mentally reading:

"With thy red lips, redder still,
Kissed by strawberries on the hill—"

He drew the boat to a shady spot along the beach and rigged a pole for her.

"Bait it!" she commanded, dropping her magazine.

"Bacon rind, minnows, frogs or worms?" he questioned, hook in hand.

"You have just said it depends upon the bait, now bait it," she admonished curtly.

"But what do you want to catch?" he insisted.

"Fish!"

He took up an angleworm and impaled it on the hook, while the girl watched him, fascinated.

"I—I never could do that. Ugh! But men are wretches!"

For answer he threw the line into the water and handed her the rod.

"Oh!" she screamed, pulling nervously at a bright-eyed perch with Tyrian-red fins.

"Let him have it a bit," cautioned the mayor.

"Oh, that is the way you fish for fish, too?" she exclaimed. "Why, how funny!"

He nodded.

"Now, see that! He's taken all the bait and gone away," ruefully. "And you told me to wait!"

"A fish and a man should be landed at exactly the right moment," he advised, seriously, avoiding her eyes. "If trifled with too long, either is apt to get away with the—er, bait!"

"Thank you," she replied coldly. "I know how to do it now."

In a trice she had a flopping beauty in the boat.

He rebated her hook and, picking up his rod, sent a Dowagiac spinning through the air. It fell just without a bed of moss. There followed a splash, a neat turn of the wrist, a whirling of the reel and a cry from the girl:

"Oh, give it to me! Give it to me! Let me land him!"

Obediently Bedight handed her the rod. The fish darted and plunged. She reeled in frantically. The mayor smiled. The fish, a black bass of three pounds, came into view of the

boat. The fisherlady squealed with delight—but the fish, seeing his tormentors, made a desperate break for liberty. The woman, gripping the rod firmly, resisted the attack, whereat the hook tore loose and the dangling

bait flew high in the air above her head!

"Oh, isn't that too bad!" she exclaimed, disappointment shadowing her pretty face.

"When you have hooked a fish or a man," he began quietly, "and either shows a disposition to plunge, give a little line. Keep a taut but not too resisting hold. When the fury of the plunge is over, reel in cautiously. If you do this, the man or the fish will always come back captive."

"I never have had occasion to need your advice," she said simply.

"I see you are a novice at—fishing," he said, patronizingly.

She colored.

"I haven't found it necessary, or desirable, sir, to become overly proficient!" proudly.

"But your husband—" he said, as he threw out his line, "may prove—"

"Pardon me," she spoke haughtily. "My husband, should I ever have one, will not be the sort that will need to be called back. He—"

"Of course not," he said in a conciliatory voice. "They never are—until after marriage."

He was struggling now with a gamy Oswego, which he landed finally by jumping from the boat and skimming it in on the sandy beach.

As he did so, a rough fellow with a nondescript slouch hat pulled scoop-shovel fashion over his face and dressed in the typical native style, sprang from behind a clump of bushes and bawled:

"I thought so. Gol darn ye, you're under arrest."

The mayor looked at this new custodian with growing interest. The fellow was long and lank and weather-beaten. The type was recognizable at first glance. Undoubtedly he was the local game warden, a shiftless ne'er-do-well, appointed by a not too discriminating politician during a hot campaign.

"What's the charge, officer?" asked Bedight, unhooking the fish and standing over it as it flopped upon the sand.

The warden, swelling with importance, cleared his throat for action.

"That there fishin' tackle o' yours has got gang hooks on it, which is agin the law. You'll haf t' come with me, mister."

The mayor whistled.

"Got a copy of the law with you?" he asked, with a careful show of respect.

The warden plunged into his coat pocket and brought forth a paper-covered booklet, distributing on the wind

laughter. Under the influence of her rare good humor, Bedight's seriousness melted—and he, too, dropped upon the beach and reviewed the ludicrous side of the situation in hearty guffawing.

"But we've got to get out of here," finally protested the mayor, his face sobering. "I know these country constable fellows. That warden will be back here in an hour with enough native talent to arrest a company of night riders. It's time for us to move on."

He righted the boat and collected

the fishing rods. The lunch basket was hooked with a clever and brought to shore.

"I'm not going to move a step from here," she declared firmly as he faced about on the beach, "until I—I wring out this awful wet skirt!" blushing.

He looked at the dress thoughtfully.

It was dripping water all about her. Then his eyes fell upon her big sunshade. Without a word he picked it up, walked down the dry beach and stuck it in the sand, its dome at an angle of forty-five degrees. Then he came back and sat down on the prow of the boat, his back to the umbrella.

The girl looked at him and then at the umbrella.

"Do you promise not to peek?" in a confused voice.

"I'm the sphinx," he said, quietly. "Take your time—and get it good and dry. Er—hang it on the umbrella, you know—where the sun can get at it."

He heard her soft footfalls in the sand—and waited. He waited a long time. Once he almost forgot and was at the point of viewing the landscape in her general direction, when he heard a discreet cough and jerked his head about-face, giving himself up to the cantankerous conduct of a fish hawk pestering a kingfisher, much to the vocalistic annoyance of the latter, who chattered angrily.

And then from the weedy country road behind the hill there came voices. The warden and his assistants were returning.

Would the girl never reappear?

Rushing toward the hill, the mayor waved his arms and shouted:

"Go back, you fellows! Go back, there's a lady dressing! There's—"

"Oh, Mr. Bedight," cried a clear voice from the rear, "I'm ready."

The mayor turned and ran precipitately down the hill, the natives in full pursuit. But this time he reached the boat in safety and flung a derisive laugh at the angry warden's peremptory command to:

"Come back here, gol darn ye, an' git arrested!"

The girl watched the man narrowly.

"If you don't mind, Mr. Bedight, we'll go over on the lee side of the island. There's a nice warm beach over there and while I investigate the condition of this lunch we can dry out a bit. I'm not going back to that hotel in the daylight!"

It was dusk when the two climbed up the steps of the Squirrel Inn. The judge came forward officially to receive the report.

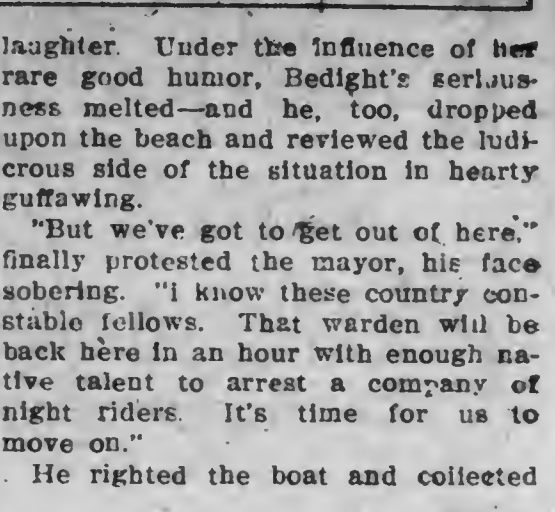
"He's—he's a perfect gentleman," whispered Mae to Jackie as she slipped by to her room.

On the beach of Arrow Island, on the leeward side, two sand hummocks that showed convincing evidence of having been leaned against might have been seen in the shimmering moonlight—and they were about 50 far apart.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Postal Shower.

The postal shower is likely to become an institution. It is designed for the benefit of a friend who has gone to live in a strange place. The shower was originated by a woman living in St. Louis to encourage her son, a young lawyer, who had established an office in San Antonio, Tex. Knowing he was bashful the mother wrote to all her friends, asking that each one send a post card to him, with some cheering message. In many cases a friend would encourage her own friends to write also, and thus the list grew. The young man got so much mail matter that San Antonio people got to think he was a person of some consequence, and they took to him in great style. The "shower" worked so well in this instance that the story spread. Now the idea is gaining popularity by leaps and bounds and bids fair to spread while the supply of lonesome friends holds out.



"Come Back Here, Gol Darn Ye, an' Git Arrested!"

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"Let Him Have It a Bit."

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Social Forms and Entertainments



A Conundrum Luncheon.

I am anxious to entertain for a school teacher who is coming to the city for a week's vacation. Can you suggest something to do at the table, something like "nuts to crack," only I do not want to do the questions up in walnut shells.—Rowena.

I should think this conundrum luncheon would be just what you want. For the centerpiece have a large interrogation point of small flowers—a tinsmith will make the form, which may be filled with sand and the flowers have the appearance of growing. The name cards should also be question marks cut from cardboard. Any color that you select should be carried out in the place cards and the covers of the little booklets which contain the conundrums. For ornamentation draw the figure of an owl sitting on the branch of a tree and a large interrogation point.

Specimens of the questions are given below, but, of course, you may have others you wish to add:

When is it easy to read in the woods? When autumn turns the leaves.

Why are the western prairies flat? Because the sun sets on them every night.

Which is the largest room in the world? Room for improvement.

When is a cup like a cat? When your teasin' 't.

Why is it dangerous to walk abroad in the springtime? Because the grass is putting forth blades, every flower has a pistil, the trees are shooting and the bullrushes are out.

Why is a washerwoman the greatest traveler on record? Because she crosses the line and goes from pole to pole.

If you throw a stone that is white into the Red sea, what will it become? Wet.

What is the difference between a duck that has one wing and one that has two? Merely a difference of a pinion.

Why is a schoolboy being flogged like your eye? Because he's a pupil under the lash.

Why doesn't Sweden send her cattle abroad? Because she keeps her Stockholm.

What is the difference between a clock and a partnership? When a clock is wound up it goes; when a firm is wound up it stops.

What belongs to yourself and is used by your friends more than yourself? Your name.

What is the center of gravity? The letter V.

Pretty Party Gown.

Will you please suggest some inexpensive material for an evening dress, something to wear to the concert, the theater and such like? Would a fine quality of cotton crepe made up daintily be all right? I do not have occasion very often to wear such a dress, but when I do I need it. Would it be asking too much to ask you to suggest also some dainty way of making such a dress for a seventeen-year-old girl? I will watch the Sunday paper for your reply.—Nellie.

Instead of the cotton crepe I would suggest a marquisette of white over a white or colored silk slip made after any girlish pattern to be found in an up-to-date, reliable fashion magazine. You will find this very serviceable. Trim with lace and a dainty sash. I hope I am not too late. It was impossible to reply before.

Watch the Department.

I am much interested in your column in the Sunday paper and am coming to you for advice. Please print as soon as possible some games to be used at an evening party of young men and women. Are "charades" popular? Thanking you in advance.—Kitten.

If you will send me a self-addressed, stamped envelope in care of this paper I think I can put you in line to get some party amusement ideas. Charades are always good fun, either impromptu or planned beforehand. Glad you enjoy the column.

Acknowledging Reception Invitations. Is an answer necessary when you are invited to a reception?—F. S.

The latest books on etiquette say that a card sent to arrive on the day of the reception should act as a "regret" and if you go no acceptance is required beforehand. I think, however, that it does no harm to send an acceptance or if you see the hostess tell her you expect to be there.

Placing the Wedding Ring. Upon which finger should the wedding ring be placed?—Country Lass.

The finger next to the little one on the left hand is the one from time immemorial called the "wedding ring finger."

MADAME MERRI.

BEST FOR THE HAIR

Simple Shampoo Mixtures That Can Do No Harm.

Soap Jelly Mixed With Eggs Is Always the Staple—Blonde Tresses Frequently Require Special Treatment.

There are almost as many formulas printed for shampoo mixtures as for face creams. Some of these are excellent, and others possess no special cleansing properties, while some are positively injurious and should never be experimented with. Here are a few formulas selected from a long list, and we can select from them according to our special needs.

Three eggs lightly beaten with three tablespoons of warm water. Rub the mixture into the hair and on the scalp, taking pains to cleanse quite as thoroughly as though you were using a soap shampoo. More eggs can be used if necessary, but the proportion of water should be a tablespoon to each egg. If the odor of the eggs is unpleasant to you, a little toilet water can be put in a half pint of cold water and poured over the hair after the last rinsing.

An egg shampoo with soap jelly is sometimes more satisfactory than eggs alone, and the general rule is to use one teaspoonful of soap jelly to each egg, mixing them well; then fill a basin with two quarts of hot water, hold the head over it and suds the hair well with the egg mixture, using the water from the basin to assist in the cleansing; rinse in several waters and dry in the sun.

For blonde hair the following is advised: The whites of two eggs, four ounces of rose water, a half ounce alcohol and a level teaspoonful of powdered borax. Rub into the hair as you would any other shampoo, cleansing both hair and scalp, and rinse well in several waters.

A simple shampoo consists of a half cup of olive oil soap, a level teaspoonful of baking soda and a generous pint of hot water. Let stand till cold when it will be a soft jelly. Wet the hair first with warm water, and shampoo with the jelly.

For very oily, dirty hair, take a tablespoon of green soap and dissolve it in one pint of hot water by constant stirring. Add a half ounce of glycerine and an ounce of alcohol. This is excellent where there is thick dandruff, as it is very cleansing to the scalp.

White hair is said to be greatly benefited by a shampoo composed of a small cup of shaved white soap in one and a half pints of boiling water, and when dissolved add a half pint of bay rum, a teaspoonful powdered borax and 20 grains bisulphate of quinine. Keep in a glass jar. A few drops of laundry bluing in the last rinse water will help to prevent the yellow streaks which spoil many an otherwise snowy "crown of glory."

No matter which shampoo mixture you select, remember that the secret of successful shampooing consists of thoroughness in the washing and in the rinsing also. Three times for the sudsing are none too many and the last rinsing should be very moderate. If the washing and rinsing are properly done, the hair will be soft, glossy and quickly dried. Carelessness in the cleansing process is responsible when the hair is sticky, hard to dry and hard to comb.

Artificial heat should not be used to dry the hair. Sunshine and fresh air are best and the hair will retain its health and vitality much longer if dried in the sun. A few moments' brisk brushing is good, but the hair should never be pulled or the scalp irritated.

Hannah.—Probably the fault with your figure is due to the fact that you do not keep your chest up in position. When the chest is held well up the shoulders remain in their natural position and a rounded back is not possible. Try lifting your chest up as if you were trying to bring it up to your chin, and do this whenever you think about it. Take a half dozen deep breaths also, several times a day, and you will be able to gradually overcome the tendency to drooping shoulders.

Jennie W. L.—A good, nourishing cream is necessary for the massage. Not only for its beneficial effect on the skin, but also to aid the fingers in their work, as the constant friction would be likely to cause irritation. Only the best cream should be used, and an excellent method is to follow the massage with a cloth dipped in quite cold water and held against the face for a few minutes, after which the skin should be gently patted dry.

New Reader.—Shampooing the hair cannot cause the least harm to either hair or scalp, no matter how frequently it is indulged in; provided the proper ingredients are used in the shampoo preparation. Once a week is not too often, if the hair gets very dirty, and the scalp needs cleansing. A preparation which is strong enough to dry out the natural oil and make the hair dry and harsh should not be used even once a year. You are welcome to the formula for a good shampoo mixture.

Sophia.—Have you tried the quick cold sponge bath in the morning to help overcome the feeling of lassitude you complain of? I believe it will prove of immediate benefit. Ten minutes is sufficient time for the entire bath, with the brisk rubbing afterward, and I am sure you will find it just what you need.

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Two Stable Styles in Millinery That Appear to Be Permanent



There is, quite evident, an awakening interest in the matter of millinery styles with some degree of permanence. At last season's hat (in the nomenclature of the millinery trade) is the "deadest on earth." But this is not altogether true, has not been in the past and will be less than ever true in the future. Women who own fine leghorn and panama hats are loath to have them reblocked or changed in outline, because they are beautiful in outline and quality to start with. By way of variety, they may be retrimmed from season to season. Sometimes a hat is so good from an artistic point of view, that worn or faded trimming is replaced with other exactly like it, or trimming is selected with a view to its capacity to stand cleaning.

Hats modeled on those pictured by Rembrandt and Gainsborough belong to the class which may be said to be always "good style." This does not mean that they are always fashionable, it means that they must be reckoned with outside the realm of capricious fashions; that women of intelligence and fine taste will wear them at any time they see fit, regardless of the fashions of the moment.

MUST HANG PERFECTLY EVEN

Proper Length of the Present Short Skirt Apt to Cause Trouble for the Home Dressmaker.

Now that short skirts are the correct and fashionable thing to wear, it is most important that the bottom of the skirt shall hang perfectly even, the same distance from the floor at every point. Home dressmakers will find this a somewhat difficult task if they are attempting to fit the skirt upon themselves. When making a skirt, finish it completely, excepting for the hem; then slip the skirt on and hook it in place around the waist. Now take a yardstick, place one end on the floor, pressing it against the skirt; then at the top where the stick touches the skirt make a faint mark with a piece of tailor's chalk. Repeat this all around the skirt and from these points measure toward the hem, marking it the length you desire. You can then turn the hem up at these marks and be sure that it is exactly even at the bottom. Walking skirts should be three inches from the floor, and those for indoor wear an inch and a half.

Another way to mark the length of a skirt, but one which requires the aid of another person, is to take a flat piece of cardboard or a ruler and mark on it the distance the edge of the skirt is to be from the floor when finished. Place the skirt on the wearer and move the ruler around the skirt, placing pins at intervals where the mark shows the length wished. Turn the hem up at this point all around.

A skirt gauge that can be bought at any department store for a small sum is fitted with a piece of tailor's chalk fixed on a rod in such a manner that it can be lowered or raised to any length you wish. By placing this on the floor the skirt can be marked evenly as the wearer turns slowly around.

Furs in Combination.

Fur wraps and draped mantles are much in vogue, and are lovely if worn over velvet or plush frocks without other wraps or drawn about the shoulders when an evening coat or afternoon coat is discarded. They are made up in various furs, but are particularly effective in ermine, and with some costumes are admirable in mole.

The enormous straight scarfs are still liked and are very cleverly worn by some women who have the knack of adjusting them. If skillfully adjusted such a scarf may be substituted for a coat.

Turquoise Blue and Lavender.

Did you ever know what a piquant, Arabian touch is gained by combining turquoise blue with lavender? It was noticed on a quaint lavender and white finely striped taffeta, with an embroidered white chiffon bertha, that a girle of turquoise blue practically made the dress.

Chains of Black Velvet Ribbon.

Black velvet ribbon chains, with slides of metal and semi-precious stones, are very pretty and fashionable for a lorgnette or watch.

In Fig. 1 a Rembrandt turban is pictured made of velvet. Two feathers only (from the pheasant) are used for trimming. Simplicity and grace are its paramount features and they are most important factors in all good millinery.

In Fig. 2 a soft hat is shown, which is made of velveteen or other substantial fabrics, has no frame or wires and belongs to that order of millinery which is coming to be known as "the suit case hat." It is becoming popular to make such hats of the same fabric as the coat. The hat shown is made of corduroy, the brim stiffened with an interlining and machine stitched. It is as practical as the good old-fashioned sunbonnet and occupies the same place in the winter wardrobe as its prototype does in that of summer.

Since women are no longer satisfied with one or two hats, it would be wisdom for them to select the smart stable styles and wear them several seasons by way of change from their new hats. For every woman wants a new hat; it is one of her dependable inspirations.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

LAVENDER AGAIN IN FAVOR

Pleasant Scent So Popular Some Years Ago Taken Up by the Present Generation.

Who does not love the faint perfume of lavender flowers? In past generations the delicate purple blossoms, dried in the sun, were used almost entirely by our grandmothers for perfuming their fine linen, their gowns and even their hats.

Linen chests were not complete without their small bags of lavender laid between the sheets and pads of lavender between the folds of tablecloths and napery. Chests where all the lovely hand-made linens were kept, where the prospective bride stored the articles of her trousseau as they were finished, one by one, were plentifully supplied with lavender blossoms tied up in neat little linen bags.

Then, for some reason, the fashion of perfuming with lavender went out, and the more pungent and heavier scents were used. But now, with the return of fashions of other days, the vogue for lavender is with us again. Truly fastidious women now have their clothing laid between pads of lavender, and pinned in the front of their gowns is a small sachet, covered with silk or linen embroidered to match the color ribbon used in the lingerie.

Twelve inches of three-inch wide ribbon that has been cut in half, then sewed together on the selvage edge and fringed out on the ends, then filled with dried lavender flowers, makes the prettiest kind of a corsage sachet.

Little bags or flap pads of handkerchief linen, having some dainty blossoms or a pretty spray of flowers embroidered upon them, are nice for the linen chest, or to put in the drawers of the bureau where underclothing or blouses are kept.

Embroidered handkerchiefs, folded over in envelope fashion; then stitched in place, make pretty sachets when filled with lavender. In fact, any small pieces of silk, ribbon or fine linen can be utilized for this purpose. Lavender flowers are quite inexpensive; the woman with a slender purse can afford sachets of this kind, and they make delightful gifts for the holiday season.

BONNET DU MATIN.



This dainty little boudoir cap has been fashioned out of fine net and interlinings, and has been trimmed with a gathered rouleau of satin and a wreath of silk roses.

NEWS for the YOUNG PEOPLE

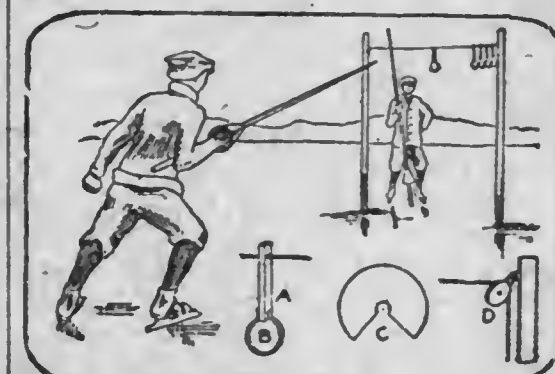
PASTIME FOR YOUNG AND OLD

Swedish Paper Describes Interesting Game to Be Played on Ice—Umpire Is Needed.

A novel and interesting winter game for young and old, described as a novelty by a Swedish paper, is played as follows:

Two poles of convenient height are erected on the ice; if skating on a shallow pond they may be driven through the ice and into the ground, but if the water is deep, holes must be bored through the ice and the poles will soon freeze solidly in them. A rope is stretched between the poles at such a height as is suited to the size of the players or as agreed on to make the game more or less difficult, and on this are strung a number of pieces of board, A, each having a ring of spring steel, B, attached to its lower end. The purpose of the game is to run at good speed between the poles and catch a ring on a spear, each player being entitled to make a certain number of runs, and the winner being the one who can catch the most rings.

The spears may be made of broom handles tapered toward the end, and



Player in Action.

with a shield made of tin and attached at a suitable distance from the thicker end (Pattern C). The line is fastened at the top of one pole and run through a pulley, D, at the top of the other, thence to a weight or line fastener. Each player should start from the same base line and pass between the poles at such a speed that he will glide at least 100 feet on the other side of the poles without pushing himself forward by the aid of the skates. Twenty runs are usually allowed each player, or ten players may divide into two parties, playing one against the other, etc. An umpire will be needed to see that fair play is maintained and settle any disputes that may arise.

NEAT WINTER EVENING TRICK

Allow Person to Think of Card and Then Make It Appear Where Company May Decide Upon.

To allow a person to think of a card and to make that card appear at any number in the pack which the rest of the company may decide upon:

After the cards have been thoroughly well shuffled offer the pack to one of the spectators and ask him to select any card he chooses and to remember the number at which it stands from the bottom of the pack. This done, you offer to make the card selected take any position in the pack that the rest of the company may choose to name. We will suppose the audience to decide that they wish the card to appear at number eighteen. Carelessly remark that it is not even necessary for you to see the cards, and hold the pack either behind your back or beneath the table, while you rapidly count eighteen from the bottom of the pack and place them on the top. Then, producing the cards, you ask the audience to tell you the original number of the card, as you will begin counting from that number.

Suppose they tell you that the number of the original card was fourteen. You commence counting, calling the first card fourteen, the next fifteen, the next sixteen, then seventeen, and last—Here, in order to make the trick as impressive as possible, it would be as well to pause and say: "Before I turn it over will you kindly tell me the name of the card selected?"

The card being named, you turn it up, and to their utter astonishment, the company perceives that it is the right one.

RIDDLES.

Why are there three objections to taking a glass of brandy? Because there are three scruples to a dram.

Why is a pretty girl like a locomotive? Because she sends off the sparks, transports the mails, and has a train following her.

What are the most unsocial things in the world? Mile stones, for you never see two of them together.

Why is the letter F like death? Because it makes all fall.

When may a man be considered to be really over head and ears in debt? When he owes for his wig.

What is it that a gentleman has not, never can have, and yet can give to a lady? A husband.

What fruit does a newly married couple resemble? A green pair (pear).

What is the difference between a mouse and a young lady? One harms the cheese, the other charms the hes.

Why Not?



Polly has a ringing voice. You see she is a belle. And the neighbors all for miles around. Have dubbed her little (K)nell.

BOYS WHO LACKED TRAINING

Interesting Investigation Made by Juvenile Protective Association—Few Had Trade.

Failure properly to train boys for useful work is a prolific source of vagabondage and crime. An investigation made by the Juvenile Protective association of Chicago and reported by its president, Louise DeKoven Bowen, in the Survey, developed striking facts. A study was made of cases selected from among 1,328 confined in the Cook county jail in 1911. Mrs. Bowen writes:

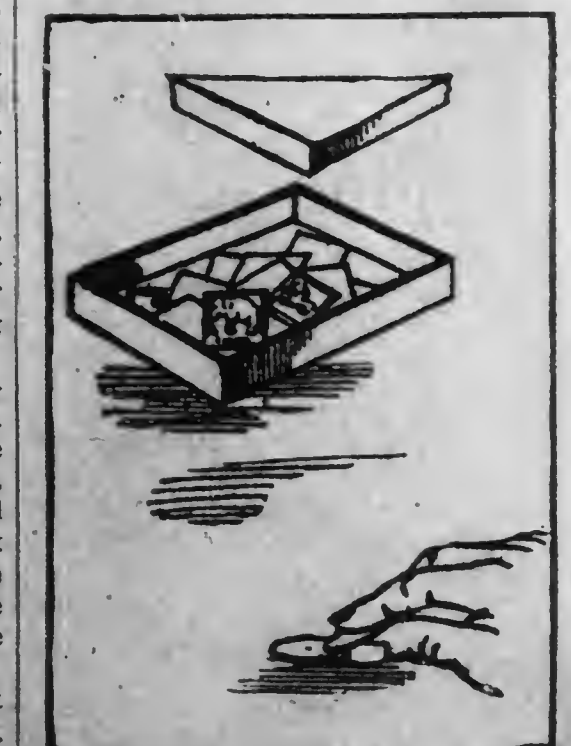
"The investigation emphasizes the fact that only three out of the hundred boys had a trade. Only six had been allowed to work at the occupation which they really desired. Most of them had been put to work at anything attainable. Sixty-six had begun to earn their living at fourteen years of age or younger. According to the government reports, the wages of unskilled laborers who leave school before they are fourteen increase slowly from \$3 to \$10 per week until they are twenty years of age. Here they remain stationary until they are forty years of age, when their earning capacity again begins to decline.

"Out of the 1,328 boys in the jail, 721 had been engaged in unskilled occupations. Nineteen boys had wished to become machinists; out of this number four drove wagons, one was a farmer, three were messenger boys, one an office boy, four were laborers, three were errand boys in stores, one was a chauffeur and two were grocery clerks."

GAME FOR WINTER EVENING

Disks Flipped Upon Cardboard Blocks of Various Values—Variation of Tiddle-de-Winks.

A new kind of game that is a sort of variation of the old game of tiddle-de-winks, and will afford much amusement for a cold winter's evening, has been devised by a Pennsylvania man. A flat rectangular box has spread out over the bottom a lot of cardboard squares, each bearing the picture of an animal and a certain valuation. Interspersed among them are other pieces representing fines. The player is provided with two disks of different sizes,



New Kind of Game.

the larger one to be used in flipping the smaller one into the box. Each player counts the value of the piece he lands on, or if it happens to be a "fine" he subtracts that amount. There can also be a penalty provided for failure to enter the box at all and a number of rules may be made to add to the interest of the game or make it more difficult.

Proof.

Tommy went home one day with a nice new golf ball.

"Look at the lost ball I found on the links, father!" he said.

"But you are sure, Tommy," said Mr. Traddles, "that it was a lost ball really?"

"Oh, yes," said the boy. "I saw the man and his caddy looking for it."—London Opinion.

Surgical Lore.

"Father, what is a minor operation?"

"A minor operation, my boy, is one for which the patient cheerfully pays the bill."

"And a major operation?"

"Oh, that's one for which the bill is settled by the heirs."—Judge.